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THE MAJOR GERMAN CARTELS 1930 - 1944

14 July 1944

Description

This study lists several hundred of the more important cartels in the various branches of German industry, with names of principal member corporations, personnel, and brief statements concerning the development and activities of the principal organizations.

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INTRODUCTION

There now exists a large body of material on the German cartel law and the role and significance of cartels from various economic and political points of view.[1] Very little, however, has been disclosed about actual existing organizations. Apart from a few well-known exceptions such as the Rheinisch-Westfaelische Coal Syndicate, not even their names are known outside the trade, not to mention their strength, their manner of operating, their membership, or the territory in which control is exercised. There exist no official statistics; from the point of view of the cartel members there has been no need for publicity; certain organizations have deliberately veiled their purposes under

1. Two treatises which do justice to the complexity of the subject are Liefmann's Kartelle, Konzerne and Trusts (8 Aufl., Stuttgart, 1930), translated under the title Cartels, Combines and Trusts (Methuen, London, 1928), and Callmann's Das Deutsche Kartellrecht (Berlin, 1934). A bibliography of the German authorities is contained in Callmann. In addition, there are the official reports of the investigation in the 1920's, the Enqueteberichte (see particularly I.Unterausschuss, 3.Arbeitsgruppe, Zweiter Teil (1928) and Vierter Teil). There are the standard sources of the Kartell Rundschau, the financial page of the Frankfurter Zeitung until it ceased publication in 1943, and the articles in the Frankfurter Zeitung's quarterly, Die Wirtschaftskurve.

In this country, besides the articles of such authorities as Mr. Louis Domeratsky, of the Department of Commerce ("Cartels and the Business Crisis," Foreign Affairs, October 1931) and Mr. Heinrich Kronstein, of the Department of Justice ("The Dynamics of German Cartels and Patents," University of Chicago Law Review, June and October 1942), there is the monograph on Regulation of Economic Activities in Foreign Countries (No.40), issued by the Temporary National Economic Committee (TNEC), (GPO, Washington 1941), and the statement of Dr. Callmann in the TNEC Hearings, Part 25 (GPO, Washington 1941). On international aspects: Economic and Political Aspects of International Cartels, Senate Committee Print (GPO, Washington 1944). For a summary of the German law and an analysis of developments under National Socialism: Neumann's Behemoth (Oxford Press, 1941), p.261 et seq. The Fate of Small Business in Germany, Senate Committee Print (GPO, Washington, 1943). For military personnel: Civil Affairs Handbook, Germany, Economic Controls in Nazi Germany, R & A No. 1323, p. 68 et seq.

neutral names. In industries in which some solidarity exists among the members, a cartel arrangement can be achieved by understandings and "gentlemen's agreements" without recourse to formal association. For these reasons, a student of the subject is thrown back upon individual estimates which must be taken with suitable reserve. Short of an investigation within Germany, which would compel disclosure of the facts, or direct access to the files of a member company, precise information is not likely to be obtained. The information that can be collected, such as it is, does however demonstrate the magnitude of the problem, and the extent to which German industry is covered by a network of cartels, with an indication of what to look for and where to look for it.

The number of cartels in Germany has been estimated as follows:[1]

Year	Number	Estimated by
1865	4	Sombart
1875	8	Sombart
1887	70	Philippovich
1888	75	Philippovich
1889	106	Philippovich
1890	117	Sombart
1895	143	Bricher
1896	250	Sombart
1900	300	Central Association of German Industry
1905	385	Government Enquete
1911	550-600	Tschierschky
1922	1,000	Liefmann
1924	1,500	Reich Association of German Industry
1925	2,500	Government
1930	2,100	Wagenfuehr
1943	2,500	Stated to be Kartellregist by Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, 22 April 1943

1. TNEC Monograph No. 40, p.39.

62 Of this number, a large part may be identified by consulting the Handbuch der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften, a German publication resembling Moody's or Poor's manuals. Along with other information about stock corporations, the Handbuch was furnished with a statement concerning the principal price- and market-regulating associations to which a corporation belonged. If the corporation belonged to none, it was so stated. Membership in the Groups and trade associations, cartels, syndicates, special agreements, was indicated. Exclusive of associations in the field of banking, insurance, retail trade, rail transportation, and the like, the 1939 Handbuch made mention of some 750 cartels and cartel-like organizations as given below. For purposes of comparison, the breakdown of the estimate made by the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie in 1924 is given alongside. Without knowledge of the precise basis of classification, such figures of course provide merely a general notion of the relative complexity and cartel-saturation of the different branches of industry.

Handbuch (1939)		(1924)		
Coal		20..... Bergbau		51
Iron & Steel	60		Eisen-schaffende	73
Steel Processing	51		Metallhalbzuge	17
Wire & Cable	27		Eisen u. Stahlwaren	234
Enamel	9			
		147.....		324
Iron: Stove, Boiler, Etc.			Eisen-, Dampfkessel-	
		25.....	u. Apparatebau	48
Machinery		41.....	Maschinenbau	147
			Eisenbahnwagenbau	1
			Motorfahrzeug-u. Fahrradindustrie	8

Handbuch (1939) (contd)		(1924)	
Vehicles	17.....		9
Nonferrous metals	59.....	Metallwarenindustrie	78
Electrotechnical 40			
Fine Mech.&Optics 5			
	45.....	Elektrotechnick,Feinmechanik u. Optik	56
Porcelain & Stoneware	27.....	Keramische Industrie	10
Glass	24.....	Glasindustrie	20
		Steine u. Erde 30	
		Bauindustrie --	
Building Material & Stone	57.....		30
		Chemische Industrie 91	
		Oel u. Fett 36	
Chemicals	112.....		127
Rubber	14		
Textiles	69.....	Textilindustrie	201
Clothing	6.....	Bekleidungsindustrie	71
Jute & Linoleum	2		
Paper 42			
Printing 5			
	47.....	Papier	107
Wood	8.....	Holz	44
Leather	4.....	Lederwirtschaft	46
Sugar	15.....	Zucker u. Nachrmittel	24
Food,Confectionery,Etc.	16.....	Nahrungs-u. Genussmittel	49
Brewing & Milling	9.....	Brauerei,Maelzerei,Muellerei	97
		Schiffahrt u. Spedition	4
	764		1,543

The figure of 2,500 cartels in 1943 is said to be from the Kartellregister (Reich Ministry of Economics). In accepting this figure, as well as the estimates made in the past, one may inquire whether only those organizations have been counted which possess the universally accepted characteristics of a

cartel, excluding, for example, Konditionsverbaende (as Liefmann does), or whether all cartel-like associations are counted, from trade-associations and open-price agreements to compulsory cartels. Callmann has pointed out that if the first course is taken, one arrives at an utterly false picture.[1] If the second course is taken, the result is that the entire business world appears to be covered by a network of cartels, cartel-like associations, open and secret agreements. The second course is taken in the list of organizations given in the following pages; that is, all those associations (except Groups) are included which are listed in the Handbuch and are sometimes designated as price- and market-regulating organizations, on the theory that they are, if not cartels, at any rate cartel-like associations. The justification for this lies in the nature of "sub-cartel" organizations, such as the trade-association, in countries like Germany where cartels are legal. They are complementary parts of the same system, the trade-association functioning as an ally in technical or socio-political fields. They have been described as the loose soil in which the seeds of cartels develop.

> "These loose unions become closer when the associations enable their members to take definite measures in view of the common aim, as by stimulating them to have no dealings with certain firms, to boycott certain stores, to avoid imported goods, or to take concerted action by way of protest against conditions (strikes, shut-outs, etc.). Such unions (Fachvereine) then become trade-associations (Fachverbaende), and finally cartels, when the enterprises in the industry, competitors in the same "branch," enter into an agreement to influence the market by artificially restraining competition, whether by "conventions," the loosest form of cartel comprising conditions- and price-fixing, or by tighter forms up to the syndicate, the strictest of all."[2]

1. Callmann, Das Deutsche Kartellrecht, p. 68.
2. Callmann, op. cit., p. 27.

The following pages contain a list of German cartels and cartel-like associations compiled for practical purposes. To the names of organizations mentioned in the Handbuch there has been added: (a) a statement as to the manner of organization or mode of operation, where this could be ascertained from the Handbuch, the Kartell-Rundschau, German newspaper articles, or other accessible sources; (b) the names of stock corporations belonging to the cartel; and (c) a statement on wartime reorganizations (dissolution of the cartels, formation of Reichsvereinigungen, etc.). The list is not complete, since it comprises only some 750 organizations of a total number estimated to be in the neighborhood of 2,500. It does include, however, most, if not all, of the important cartels in the field of industry. The material is incomplete in a second respect, since the cartels are not composed of stock-corporations alone, but include limited-liability companies (GmbH's) and individual firms as well, the names of which could not as a rule be ascertained. This omission is not necessarily vital. The limited-liability companies and the individual firms are, with a few exceptions, the small enterprises in an industry or holding-companies. In certain industries, such as coal, steel, heavy chemicals, there is hardly any room left for small enterprises. In all industries, not a great deal is learned by knowing which small enterprises are united in cartels, but something is gained by knowing which of the large enterprises, which of the giant combines, have united in a cartel. In the German coal and steel industry, any union of Vereinigte Stahlwerke and Arbed or Krupp, Mannesmann, Hoesch, Kloeckner, Flick, or Gutehoffnungshuette, merits attention; in the chemical industry, any association uniting IG Farben, Solvay, Schering, Salzdetfurth, or Wintershall; in the paper industry, any association uniting Waldhof,

Feldmuehle, and Aschaffenburger; and so on. From the list of corporation-members of the cartel, one may gauge something of the economic strength of the organization. The practical advantage of knowing at least the names of the corporation-members lies in the fact that they are a source from which further and exact information may be obtained when access to their files is obtained.

One observation should be made about the wartime dissolution of cartels, widely publicized by the Nazis, and the formation of super-cartels such as the Reichsvereinigungen. The dissolution of the cartels has not been nearly so drastic as it would appear; the syndicates, the tightest and most efficient form of cartel-organization, have been widely left untouched, on the theory that they perform a useful function as sales and distribution agencies and have been rendered harmless by the removal of price- and quota- fixing powers. The preservation of the syndicates preserves the most important nuclei in the cartel system. The dissolution of a large number of cartels has not been with the motive of introducing free competition, but of making market-control more all-inclusive and stricter than ever. The cartel form has therefore been retained and the cartels have been given new powers and powers of direct coercion unlike anything they enjoyed before, with this qualification, that the organizations may be guided and used by the government and hence must temporarily be deprived of price-fixing and quota-setting functions that would conflict with the government's designs. This development is not novel, except in the degree of Nazi thoroughness, and is paralleled by the history of the German cartels during the last war.

The consequences of the compulsory organizations during the last war were most pronounced in the period which immediately followed when the cartel movement was tremendously

strengthened. Enterprises that had never voluntarily combined before were now accustomed to, and in a position to appreciate the advantages of unified action. The benefits to industry of cartel organization were especially apparent during the deterioration of business in the spring of 1920, when the cartels were able to hold up prices, and during the inflation years of 1922-23, when the cartels, by a system of conditions, were able to mediate between the up and down tendencies of a violently fluctuating market, thereby shifting the financial- and market-risks away from the cartel-members to the consumers. The recurrence of such developments must be reckoned with as a possibility after this war.

THE MAJOR GERMAN CARTELS 1930-1944

I. COAL

With the creation of the Rheinisch-Westfalische Kohlen-Syndikat in 1893 the main part of the German coal industry became cartellized, and since 1919 the entire industry has been completely and tightly cartellized. The coal cartels developed as regional organizations more or less after the pattern of the Rheinisch-Westfalische Syndikat. About the middle of the World War measures were taken to unify controls over all the regional organizations, and in 1919 a thorough reorganization was undertaken under the law of March 23rd known as the Kohlenwirtschafts Gesetz. This law united all the regional syndicates under an over-all organization called the Reichs Kohlenverband, the purpose of which was to fix prices, to regulate competition between the syndicates, and in general to control the market in a manner satisfactory to both private and national interests. Whereas in the past, membership in a cartel was voluntary, under the new law membership could be made compulsory. The entire industry was divided into ten districts, each under the control of a syndicate, and where no syndicate existed the mining interests were obliged to create one under the threat of the state doing so for them.

The Reichs Kohlenverband was in form a stock corporation with a capital of RM 250,000, the stockholders being the various regional syndicates and the states of Prussia and Saxony. It had power:

(1) To accept, reject, or modify the recommendations of the regional syndicates concerning the production, sale, and price of all grades of fuel;

(2) To fix maximum prices and to determine the amount to be produced by members of the several syndicates for their own consumption in integrated operations;

(3) To assign production quotas to the syndicates and to re-define their several market territories from time to time:

(4) To regularize rebates and discounts and to inspect business books and correspondence not only of the syndicates but of their members.

The regional syndicates in existence at the outbreak of the present war were:

(a) Steinkohle
Rheinisch-Westfalische Kohlen-Syndikat
Oberschlesische Steinkohlensyndikat
Niederschlesische Steinkohlensyndikat
Sachsisches Steinkohlen Syndikat
Niedersachsisches Kohlensyndikat
Kohlensyndikat fur das rechts-rheinische Bayern

(b) Lignite
Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlen Syndikat
Ostelbisches Braunkohlensyndikat
Rheinisches Braunkohlensyndikat

Supplementing the Reichs Kohlenverband was a semi-official board of 60 members called the Reichskohlenrat, composed of representatives of mine owners, dealers, labor, consumers and technical experts. The head of the Reichskohlenrat was the Reichs Economics Minister, with some initiating and extensive veto powers.

The regional syndicates were not the only cartels governed by the Reichs Kohlenverband. In addition, there were cartels in related fields, local syndicates and organizations of mine owners, susceptible at least to the influence of the national organization. These included:

(a) Local syndicates, such as:
Magdeburger Braunkohlen u. Brikett Verkaufs Vereinigung
Niederlausitzer Brikett-Verkaufs-Gesellschaft

(b) A compulsory corporation of the lignite industry:
BRABAG - Braunkohle-Benzin AG (RM 100,000,000), created by the lignite mines pursuant to Reich decrees of 28 September 1934 and 23 October 1934.

(c) Mine owners' unions, such as:
Hallesche Bergwerksverein
Niederlausitzer Bergbauverein
Suddeutschen Berg-u. Huttenmannischen Verein
Deutsche Braunkohlen Industrie Verein
Magdeburger Braunkohlen Bergbau Verein
Verein der Ostdeutschen Braunkohlenwerke
Rheinischer Braunkohlenbergbau Verein

(d) Coal trade cartel:
Centralverband der Kohlenhändler Deutschlands

(e) Coke cartels:
Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung deutscher Gaswerke, Gaskokssyndikat, AG.
Internationale Kokskonvention
Oberschlesische Koks Vereinigung

(f) Coal and coke by-products cartels:
Deutsche Ammoniak-Verkaufs-Vereinigung
Benzol-Verband
Benzin-Verband
Verkaufs-Vereinigung fur Teererzeugnisse
Triebgas-Vereinigung
Schwefelsäure-Gemeinschaft
Cumaronharz-Verband

Most of these organizations had close interrelations among themselves and also with other powerful cartels. The leading figures in the coal syndicates were also leading figures in the iron and steel syndicates. The activity of the coal cartel was coordinated with that of the coke and coal by-products cartels and the latter were members of the powerful nitrogen syndicate.

Since the outbreak of the present war the general picture has changed in certain respects. The Rheinisch-Westfalische Syndikat is doubtless still as strong as ever; the seven by-products cartels have been united in an AG der Kohlenwertstoff-Verbände; but most important is the supplanting of the old Reichs Kohlenverband by the Reichsvereinigung Kohle.

The objection levelled against the Reichs Kohlenverband was that it was democratic and parliamentarian. It was, in short, primarily an organ of the coal industry rather than of the Nazis. Its price-fixing authority was removed with the setting up of a Price Commissar, and thereafter the objection could be made that the Kohlenverband was inefficient and accomplished nothing. Various expedients were tried to solve the problem of coal regulation in a manner consistent with the Führerprinzip. For a while there was a Coal Commissioner who undertook to accomplish the tasks formerly

entrusted to the Reichskohlenrat (the 60 member board which supervised the Kohlenverband). In 1939 the Reichskohlenrat was formally abolished and the role of the Coal Commissioner was transferred to the Reichsstelle für Kohle. In April 1942 there was a thorough reorganization: the Reichs Kohlenverband, then only a shell, was dissolved, and in its place was set up the first of the new super cartels of a Nazi model: the Reichsvereinigung Kohle.

One of the main purposes of the Reichsvereinigung is the same as that of its predecessor, namely regulation of the market, competition between syndicates, and the like. Price-fixing is still outside its sphere. Its second main purpose is in marked contrast with that of the former cartel: namely, increase of production to the utmost, using as measure the most efficient mines, rather than decrease of production to hold up prices, using as measure the least efficient and financially weakest mines. The real government of the Reichsvereinigung lies with the chairman, appointed by Reichs Marshal Göring, who represents the Government (specifically Göring and the Reichs Economics Minister). The chairman appoints managers and committees and is empowered to take all necessary measures to carry out the purposes of the cartel. The chairman is assisted by a purely advisory board, the Präsidium, composed of members of the industry. The official object of the Reichsvereinigung is to regulate matters pertaining to the coal industry, in particular:

Increase of production.
Betterment of living conditions of the miners.
Adjustments of inequalities between syndicates and between members.
Regional organization of coal distribution.
Planning of fuel transportation.
Cooperation in all large projects on a coal basis.
Preparation of consumption statistics.
Supervision and securing of official measures undertaken.
Support of the Reichs Economics Minister in the matter of international trade agreements.
Carrying out of trade agreements concluded by the Reich.
Conclusion of agreements with coal producers of other countries in conformance with instructions of the Reichs Economics Ministry.

The chairman of the Reichsvereinigung Kohle, as well as of its affiliated cartel, AG der Kohlenwertstoff-Verbände, is Paul Pleiger, the president of the Reichswerke "Hermann Göring". In the past the most influential interests in the German coal industry were undoubtedly the Steel Trust group; at present the most powerful influence apparently lies with Göring, through Pleiger; Friedrich Flick, through Rüdiger Schmidt (president of the Rheinisch-Westfalische Syndikat); and Count Schaffgotsch in the Silesian fields.

RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHES KOHLEN-SYNDIKAT Essen

From a national point of view this syndicate is the most important of all the German cartels. It owes this importance to the fact that German heavy industry is dependent upon coal, is based upon coal, and the Rheinisch-Westfälische Syndikat controls the production of the Ruhr mines, which account for substantially over three fourths of the entire German production of Steinkohle. The syndicate is a meeting-place for nearly all the great powers of German industry. A glance at the membership shows that it represents primarily the Steel Trust, the state-owned mines, the Flick combine, Krupp, the other steel combines, IG Farben and the other big chemical companies, with independent coal interests cutting a very small figure.

The history of the R-W Syndikat extends far back into the last century.[1] The period 1854-64, with the exception of the year 1857-58, was one of marked prosperity, with coal production redoubling itself and new mines being opened. Between 1854 and 1857 annual production rose from 1.8 million tons to 4.6 millions. In 1864 there was depression, with the price of coal dropping from 47 pf. to 22 pf. per ton. Production, however, had continued to increase to 8 million tons. In 1865 and 1870 two additional factors greatly encouraged the exploitation of coal; the change in the

1. See Stockder, German Trade Associations, (New York 1924), pg.37 et seq.

Prussian mining law, permitting coal to become the property of the discoverer instead of the land-owner; and Franco-Prussian War indemnity money, much of which found its way into mining investments. By 1870 production had risen to 12 million tons. In 1869-73 the price rose from 5 marks to 13 marks and the mining companies paid enormous dividends. In 1879 the price dropped to 4 marks, and the income of the industry was reduced from 186 million RM to 84 million; of 186 producing mines, 132 were operating at a loss. With the exception of the two years 1880 and 1890, the entire period from 1873 to 1897 was one of falling prices. Against this background may be understood the effort of the coal producers to bring some sort of order into the industry. A dozen or more attempts marked their effort before a successful organization was achieved. In 1877 there was founded a Westphalian Coal Export Association, which managed to obtain the contract for supply of the German navy and to lower coal freight rates on state railways. In 1878 there was organized a Bergbau Verein which sought to reduce production by 10 percent for a period of three months. This effort came to nought with the recognition that only a much more drastic reduction would accomplish anything. In the following year 141 mines were brought together, representing over 95 percent of production, but with the effectiveness of the combine reduced by reservations granted to particular mines. In 1884 there was an unsuccessful attempt to reach a new agreement, and in the following years there were organized a number of limited cartels for sales to special customers and for special types of fuel. Among the latter organizations was a Zechengemeinschaft, created in 1880, for the purpose of regulating prices among dealers' associations, which gave rise to a Kohlenklub

of mine owners who united for the purpose of cooperation and joint action in setting the terms of sales. This Kohlenklub was the parent of the R.-W. Syndikat.

The model for the coal syndicate was supplied by the coke producers. In 1882 they had formed a Coke Association with a Managing Board and monthly meetings to review prices. The Association was reorganized in 1885, and in 1888, in the interest of efficiency, was altered from a loose Konvention to a proper syndicate. In 1890 the Association emerged under the name of the Westphalian Coke Syndicate as a true Doppelgesellschaft, the form adopted by the organizers of the R-W Syndikat in 1893. In 1919 the Coal Syndikat amended its charter to comply with regulations under the Kohlenwirtschafts Gesetz, and now includes as members all the Ruhr mines; since 1934, the Aachen mines; and since 1935, the Saar mines.

As a Doppelgesellschaft, the Syndicate is (a) an association of mine owners and operators, bound together by mutual contracts and the common ownership of (b) a syndicate corporation which functions as a management company for the sale of coal. By one contract, provision is made for the sale and purchase of the whole output of the members by the syndicate, and by a second contract (the cartel agreement proper) the members bind themselves to abide by the decisions and regulations of the administrative bodies, the boards and committees created pursuant to the first contract. The syndicate is governed by a General Assembly of stockholders, a Board of Directors, Managing Officials, and Special Committees. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of the mining companies (the stockholders), with votes proportionate to the quantity of coal mined. The Board of Directors is elected by the General Assembly on the same principle, so that the mine with the largest production quota obtains the largest representation. In the past, the Board had also a representative

of the office employees and two representatives of the miners, chosen from nominees presented by the Reichs Kohlenrat. The Managing Officials (Vorstand) are full-time employees, appointed by the Board of Directors to conduct the business of the syndicate. The Committees were usually a General Administrative Committee, and Accounting Committee, and a Technical Committee. The quotas of the mines were regulated by the By-Laws.

In the period before the World War, the history of the Coal Syndicate was marked by its successful struggle with outsiders, and an uneven relationship with the state. From 1904 until 1917 there were complicated financial struggles over the ownership of the mine Hibernia desired by Prussia as a means of influencing the Ruhr producers. This problem was solved when the State finally obtained complete ownership and then entered the Syndicate. Since then there has been no problem of outsiders; but for a number of years certain difficulties were experienced by the free mines vis-a-vis the concern mines. Before the World War a substantial number of the producers were free mines, that is to say, engaged in the coal business alone. The concern-mines were those owned and operated by the great iron and steel companies. During the World War and succeeding years the proportion of free mines was reduced to less than 10 percent, but problems persisted in the matters of quota reductions and competitive fights in "free" areas. For example, if a steel company used 75 percent of the coal it produced and its quota was ordered reduced by a third, this reduction, it was contended, applied only to the 25 percent of the coal thrown on the market, whereas the one-third reduction of the free mine's output applied to its entire production. This problem was eventually solved by a compromise under which 35 percent of the curtailment percentage was applied to the output of concern-coal for own consumption.

With regard to competitive fights, the practice was for the syndicates to recognize certain closed or exclusive areas, and other "free" areas, especially in neighboring countries, open to all. The expense of competitive fights was a heavy burden on the small companies and those dependent upon the sale of coal, in contrast with large concerns that were interested mainly in disposing of a surplus or that could recoup in steel the profits lost in coal. This matter was eventually regulated by permitting a member to choose whether he desired to sell his coal in free areas, and requiring only those who sent coal to such areas to bear the expense of competitive fights. These and other problems presented difficulties in the way of the voluntary acceptance of the Syndicate's rule on several occasions, notably in 1924-25 and 1930-31. In 1931 it was determined by decree that the Reich Ministry of Economics had indeed authority to force all producers to join the Syndicate, but was not obliged to do so. In 1931 a satisfactory voluntary agreement was reached, which ran until 1942; and in 1942 the Syndicate was extended for another period of ten years.

Among the more or less permanent policy-questions with which the Syndicate has been faced are those arising from its relationship with coal dealers, waterway shipping, and the railways. In the years following 1901 it undertook to organize its own or favorable coal dealers' companies, among the most famous of which was the Rheinisch-Westfälische Kohlenhandels und Reederei Gesellschaft, in which ownership was shared with the Stinnes and Haniel interests. Inland shipping is still very much in the hands of Syndicate members, notably the Haniels and Prussia's Bergwerksgesellschaft Hibernia. Over a long period of years the Syndicate has brought its influence to bear in favor of the development of canals and inland waterways and in opposition to electrification of Reich railways.

Politically the Syndicate has been a most powerful force. One of its founders and leading figures was Emil Kirdorf, of Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks, who with Krupp, the Mannesmanns, Thyssens and others, was an accepted spokesman for Rhineland heavy industry in the Kaiser's time. After the World War, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks became one of the pillars of the Steel Trust. When Kirdorf was an old man, shortly before Hitler's access to power, he made a trip to a Party rally at Nürnberg and came away converted. His last political activity was directed toward obtaining the support of the Steel Trust group for the Nazis.

During the period of the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, the Syndicate played a leading part in organizing and sustaining German resistance. The leaders removed the files and fled from Essen in the middle of the night, a few hours before French troops arrived to take possession of the offices. For almost a year it directed operations from Hamburg, frustrating the French Army's efforts to get coal moving from the mines.

* * *

Directorate (1939)

Hermann Kellermann	(Gutehoffnungshütte --Haniel concern)
Willi Huber	(Steel Trust)
Wilhelm Tengelmann	(Hibernia --Saargruben --Prussag)
Alfried v. Bohlen u.Halbach	(Krupp)
Ernst Buskühl	(Harpener Bergbau --Flick combine)
Karl Hollender	(Ewald-König Ludwig--Thyssen)
Herbert Kauert	(Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks--Steel Trus
Wilhelm Kesten	(Dynamit AG -- IG Farben)
Peter Klöckner	(Klöckner-Werke)
Gustav Knepper	(Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks--Steel Trus
Heinrich Kost	
Karl Mockewitz	(Rheinstahl - -IG Farben)
Albert Ritter	(Deutsche Erdöl)
Hugo Stinnes	
Wilhelm Targer	
Ernst Tengelmann	(Essener Steinkohl -- Flick combine)
Erich Tgahrt	(Hoesch AG)
Franz Waechter	(Saargruben AG)
Wilhelm Zanger	(Mannesmannröhren)

Management

A. Janus
E. Russel
R. Rixfähren
H. Kralik
Ludwig Holle
G. Stutz
Ernst Schulte
F. Korth
O. Plinke
H. Weidmann

Since the outbreak of the war Kellerman has resigned from the chairmanship of the Board and his place has been taken by Herbert Kauert. Janus has retired as president, and his place has been taken by Rüdiger Schmidt from Harpener Bergbau (Flick combine).

Members and Quotas (1939)

Mine	Sales Quota (coal) T.	Coke Quota T.	Brikett Quota T.	Total Use Quota T.	Total Quota
Steel Trust					
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG	24,376,100	7,779,030	3,565,350	13,250,420	37,626,520
Concordia Bergbau AG	1,850,000	702,400		350,000	2,200,000
					39,826,520
State-owned Mines					
Saargruben AG (Reich)	14,906,000	1,317,000		780,000	15,686,000
Hibernia AG (Prussia, VEBAG)	11,906,700	4,223,400	712,100	2,051,600	13,958,300
Alte Haase (Ver.Elek.Westfälen)	452,900		385,900	257,100	710,000
Gottessegen (" " ")	287,000		244,600	163,000	450,000
Caroline (" " ")	274,300		144,300	155,700	430,000
					31,234,300
Flick Combine					
Harpener Bergbau AG	10,949,200	4,033,800	192,620	727,600	11,676,800
Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke	9,199,000	1,815,570	2,116,100	350,000	9,549,000
Siebenplaneten	865,500	189,500	231,800	349,100	1,215,100
					32,440,900
Krupp					
Fried. Krupp AG	2,211,100	744,400	418,200	3,116,300	5,327,400
Ver. Constantin der Grosse	3,682,600	1,300,200	223,350	193,800	3,876,400
Ernscher Lippe	2,314,200	1,231,750		121,700	2,435,900
					11,639,700
Other Steel Companies					
Eschweiler Bergwerks Ver. (Arbed)	8,806,600	4,296,600	949,150	60,000	8,866,600
Hoesch AG	6,810,000	2,384,750		1,900,000	8,710,000
Ewald König-Ludwig (Thyssen)	7,215,500	2,474,500			7,215,500
Klöckner-Werke AG	4,048,000	1,902,800	72,000	1,705,200	5,753,200
Gutehoff.Oberhausen AG (Haniel)	3,517,600	777,200	1,013,600	1,831,200	5,348,800
Gebr. Stumm GmbH	4,149,100	1,415,100	128,700	335,000	4,484,100
Mannesmannröhren-Werke	3,958,000	1,625,500	214,900	1,128,300	5,086,300
Friedrich d. Grosse (Ilseder)	888,600	240,000		596,700	1,485,300
					46,949,800

(cont'd)

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Members and Quotas (cont'd)

Mine	Sales Quota (coal) T.	Coke Quota T.	Brikett Quota T.	Total Use Quota T.	Total Quota
Stinnes Interests					
Mathias Stinnes/Mülheimer Bgwks Verein/Diergardt-Mevissen I-III	7,310,500	961,300	2,448,700	160,000	7,470,500
IG Farben					
Rheinische Stahlwerke/Admiral /Hermann V	6,465,600	2,529,000	400,400	1,409,800	7,875,400
IG Farb./ Aug. Victoria	950,000	37,300		1,050,000	2,000,000
					9,875,400
Other Chemical Interests					
Lothringen Bergbau (Wintershall)	5,072,900	1,627,700	577,400	140,000	5,212,900
Dahlbusch (Solvay-Lib.Owens)	1,589,200	619,800			1,589,200
Sachsen (Salzdetfurth)	1,160,000	452,400			1,160,000
Mansfeld AG (")	484,620	300,000		300,000	784,620
					8,746,720
Wendel Interests (French)					
Fried. Heinrich/Norddeutschland	1,172,500	225,000		1,077,500	2,250,000
Heinrich Robert AG	1,625,000	291,700		375,000	2,000,000
					4,250,000
Deutsche Erdöl AG	4,987,800	300,000		50,000	5,037,800
Victoria Mathias/Fried. Ernestine /Graf Burst Vict. Mathias (R-W Elektrizitäts	1,348,000	739,100		544,775	1,892,775
Westfalen (Dessaurer Gas)	1,350,000	312,000		350,000	1,700,000
					3,592,775
Miscellaneous					
Niederrheinische AG (Michel)	1,100,000	359,300			1,100,000
Rheinpreussen /Rheinland	4,460,400	1,566,800		334,700	4,795,100
Neumühl Grokschaft	2,069,700	807,200			2,069,700
Carolus Magnus (Palenberg)	1,750,000	640,000			1,750,000

(cont'd)

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Members and Quotas (cont'd)

Mine	Sales Quota (coal) T.	Coke Quota T.	Brikett Quota T.	Total Use Quota T.	Total Quota
Miscellaneous (cont'd)					
Carl Alexander (Aachen)	1,152,000	38,600		48,000	1,200,000
Sophia Jacoba (Aachen)	2,100,000		330,000		2,100,000
Heinrich Grokschaft	973,100		528,900		973,100
Langenbrahm Gwkschaft	809,300		120,000		809,300
Carolus Magnus (Essen)	617,800	241,300			617,800
					15,415,000

Quota Totals (1939)

	Sales Quota (coal) T.	Coke Quota T.	Brikett Quota T.	Use Quota T.	Total Quota. T.
Ruhr mines	142,501,820	43,850,500	14,098,220	34,374,995	176,876,815
Saar mines	14,906,000	1,317,000		780,000	15,686,000
Aachen mines	13,808,600	4,975,200	1,279,150	108,000	13,916,600
	171,216,420	50,142,500	15,377,370	35,262,995	206,479,415

RESTRICTED

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In the above quotas, Vereinigte Stahlwerk's sales quota amounted to about 17 percent; its use quota, 40 percent; and total quota, 21.38 percent.

Since the outbreak of the war there have been certain small shifts in the relative positions of the mines: the Göring combine has entered the picture with the acquisition of Ewald-König Ludwig and certain mines from Flick; Krupp has advanced with the acquisition of Mont-Cenis from Harpener (Flick) and Lothringen Bergbau from Wintershall. The Wendel interests are now in the hands of the Enemy Property Custodian.

* * *

Stock capital	:	RM 7,500,000
Total assets	:	RM 134,083,563

Subsidiaries

Westfälische Transport AG (Dortmund)	RM	6,000,000
Kohlentransportgesellschaft mbH (Duisberg-Ruhrort)	"	200,000
Nederhaven NV (Rotterdam)	h fl.	500,000
Entreprises Générales de Manutentions SA (Antwerp)	frs.	1,000,000
Ruhr Elektrizitäts GmbH in Liqu. (Essen)	RM	30,000
Kaiserhof Hotelgesellschaft mbH (Essen)	"	1,700,000
Gewerkschaft Steinkohlenbergwerk Röchling (Essen)		1,000 Kuxe
Gewerkschaft Stralsund (Essen)		100 "
Gewerkschaft Ohnverzagt (Essen)		100 "
Gewerkschaft Gutglück 6 Wrangel (Essen)		100 "
Gewerkschaft Hesselbecke (Essen)		100 "
Gewerkschaft Königskrone (Essen)		100 "

OBERSCHLESISCHE STEINKOHLENSYNDIKAT Gleiwitz

The Upper Silesian Coal Syndicate since its inception in 1890 has a history remarkably free from dissensions. It was organized in the loose form of a Konvention and was originally known as the Kohlenkonvention, but altered its form in 1919 to comply with the Coal Law. Unlike the old and strong western syndicates, such as the Rheinisch-Westfalisches, which usually stood for strict control of deliveries according to location of the nearest mine, with no room for considerations such as customers' preferences for certain pits, the eastern syndicates

allowed some play in the trade and permitted preferences for old customers. The Upper Silesian Syndicate had no central sales organization such as the Rheinisch-Westfalisches. In its early period it had only seventeen members, two of whom were large coal dealers, and it appeared to be most satisfactory to the other members, several of which were the mining companies of the Silesian counts, to allow much of the sales to be handled through the two dealer-company members. Sales were made direct from the mines, but reported to the cartel. The cartel set prices, fixed types of fuel, and decided upon freight districts.

A. (Oberschles. Steinkohlensynd.)

Officials

Otto Berve (Schaffgotsch)
Hellmut Kugler
Max Palm (Preussag)
Wilhelm Ricken(Preussengrube AG, Berl.)
Johannes Robert (Schles. Bergwerks-u. Huetten AG)
Hans Verres (Schaffgotsch)

Members included in 1939:

Borsig-Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg O.S.(Schering AG)	RM 15,000,000
Oehringen Bergbau AG, Berlin	RM 5,000,000
Schlesische Bergwerks u. Hütten AG, Beuthen (Delbrück Schickler and Henkel v. Donnersmark)	RM 16,200,000
Schering AG (Berlin)	RM 48,000,000
Schaffgott'sche Bergwerksgesellschaft mbH	" 100,000,000
Fuerstlich Pless'sche Bergwerks-AG, Kattowitz Quota: 4 percent	RM 40,000,000

NIEDERSCHLESISCHES STEINKOHLENSYNDIKAT GmbH Waldenburg

The Lower Silesion Coal Syndicate, organized in 1903, structurally copied the strict cartel association of the R-W Syndikat, but accomplished little, other than obtaining the revision of certain freight rates, prior to the reorganization of the industry in 1919.

B. (Niederschles. Steinkohlensynd.)

Officials

Fritz Bierhaus (Niederschles. Bergbau/ Schering AG)
Rudolf Rademacher (Gewerkschaft Neuroder Kohlen-u. Thonwerke)

Members include:
Niederschlesische Bergbau AG, Waldenburg RM 24,000,000
Waldenburger Bergwerks AG, Waldenburg.(Pless) RM 8,000,000
Quota: 25 percent.

Sächsisches Steinkohlen-Syndikat mbH Zwickau

Members include:
Erzgebirgischer Steinkohlen-Aktienverein, Zwickau (city of Zwickau) RM 2,400,000
Gersdorfer Steinkohlenbau-Verein, Gersdorf RM 500,000
AG Sächsische Werke, Dresden (State of Saxony)" 120,000,000

Niedersachsisches Kohlensyndikat GmbH Hannover

Officials

Albert Dahms (Preussag)

Members include:
Ilseder Hütte, Peine (VIAG, Reich) RM 42,600,000
Westfälische Bergbau-u. Kohlenverwertungs AG, Dortmund RM 200,000

Kohlensyndikat für das rechts-rheinische Bayern GmbH Munich

Members include:
Bayerische Berg-, Hütten-, u. Salzwerke AG, Munich (State of Bavaria) RM 7,000,000
Oberbayerische AG für Kohlenbergbau, Munich (Hibernia, State of Prussia) RM 4,500,000

COAL - LIGNITE

RHEINISCHES BRAUNKOHLEN-SYNDIKAT GmbH Köln

The beginnings of the cartel movement in the brown coal industry go back to 1892 when four of the Rhineland companies entered into an agreement to put an end to price cutting for "Briketts," the pressed lignite blocks which were the most convenient form for this fuel.[1] A year or so later a second agreement was reached on the number of Briketts that go to make up a ton, and a committee was appointed to explore the possibility of a syndicate on the pattern of the Rheinisch-Westfalisches Kohlen Syndikat. The first effort met with no success, but in 1899 a cartel was organized with ten members. This cartel never succeeded in representing more than about 75 percent of the production, and in 1904 a new cartel was organized, the Braunkohlen Brikett Verkaufsvereinigung, Köln. The cartel was not in form a Doppelgesellschaft like the R-W

1. Stockder, Op.cit., p.129 et seq.

Syndikat, but an ordinary limited liability company (GmbH), with power to purchase and sell Briketts produced by members; to acquire and operate coal fields, mines, Brikett works, storage facilities, etc.; and to hold shares in other companies. For a while the cartel permitted members to sell Briketts under their own brands provided a higher price was charged than for the cartel brand; but the arrangement did not prove satisfactory, and it was later decided to permit such own-brand sales only in the Dutch market. By 1914, two large producers -- Rheinbraun and Roddergrube, controlling about 70 percent of production --completely dominated the cartel. A new cartel, the present Syndicate, was organized in 1915, with 17 quota members. Rheinbraun and Roddergrube still possess quotas exceeding 50 percent. These two companies are subsidiaries of Rheinisch-Westfalische Elektrizitäts, the public utility holding company which Stinnes built up and which is still closely related to Steel Trust circles.

Officials

Josef Abs (Hubertus Braunkohlen AG, Brueggen)
Karl Baumhoer
Gustav Brecht ("Rheinbraun")
Josef Brunner (Roddergrube)
Arnold Cappenburg
Adolf Dasbach
Julius Jansen (Elektrizitaetswerk Westerwald AG)
Julius Jahanningmeier ("Rheinbraun")
Arno Klose
Otto Maigler (Roddergrube)
Paul Maste("Rheinbraun")
Georg van Meeteren (Michel combine)
August Petereit (Braunkohlen-Schwelkraftwerk Hessen-Frankfurt AG)
Victor Rolff
Heinrich Steinmeyer (Braunkohlen..AG "Zukunft", Weisweiler)
Carl Thiessen
Curt Wegge (Roddergrube)
Julius Weiss

Members include:

Rheinbraun -- Rheinische AG f. Braunkohlenbergbau.., Köln; quota, 3,000,000 t. Rohkohle (29.4 percent), 4,102,800 t. Briketts (37.3 percent). (Rhein.-Westf. Elektrizitäts) RM 72,900,000

Braunkohlen & Briketwerke Roddergrube AG, Brühl; quota (19.6 percent). (Rhein.-Westf. Elektrizitäts) RM 36,000,000

Braunkohlen-Industrie AG Zukunft, Weisweiler; quota, 835,000 tons. (Rhein.-Westf. Elekt.) RM 16,000,000

Clarenberg AG f. Kohlen-u. Tonindustrie, Koln;(Rheinbraun, Rhein.-Westf.Elekt.)	RM 1,400,000
Hubertus Braunkohlen AG, Brüggen	RM 4,300,000
Rheinische Stahlwerke,Essen(IG Farben)	RM 150,000,000

MITTELDEUTSCHES BRAUNKOHLEN SYNDIKAT GmbH Leipzig

The Central German Brown Coal Syndicate unified a complicated pattern of cartels and syndicates in four districts in central Germany (see chart of predecessor syndicates). The four districts, which together compose the largest lignite source in Germany, are:

(1) Leipzig and Meuselwitz district.
(2) Halle district(including Merseburg and Bitterfeld fields).
(3) Magdeburg -- Helmstedt district.
(4) Cassel district.

The Syndicate regulates production, and prices (under supervision of Reichs Kohlenverband in the past, now Reichsvereinigung Kohle and the Price Commissar), and acts as a sales organization for its members. It was organized in 1919 largely under pressure of the government. The government perhaps had additional motives from the fact that it had then recently made substantial investments in the Bitterfeld field, and was concerned with balancing the two Petschek combines, which had built up an empire in lignite very much as Stinnes had done in iron and steel. The Petschek concerns at the time owned a large share of the Bohemian fields, the Halle and Merseburg fields, and much of the Upper Silesian; they accounted for 37.7 percent of the entire brown coal production of Germany; 43.4 percent of Lower Lausitz production; and 56.9 percent of the Saxony production. The present principal producers in the Central area appear to be IG Farben and other chemical interests, the states of Prussia and Saxony, and the Flick concern.

Officials

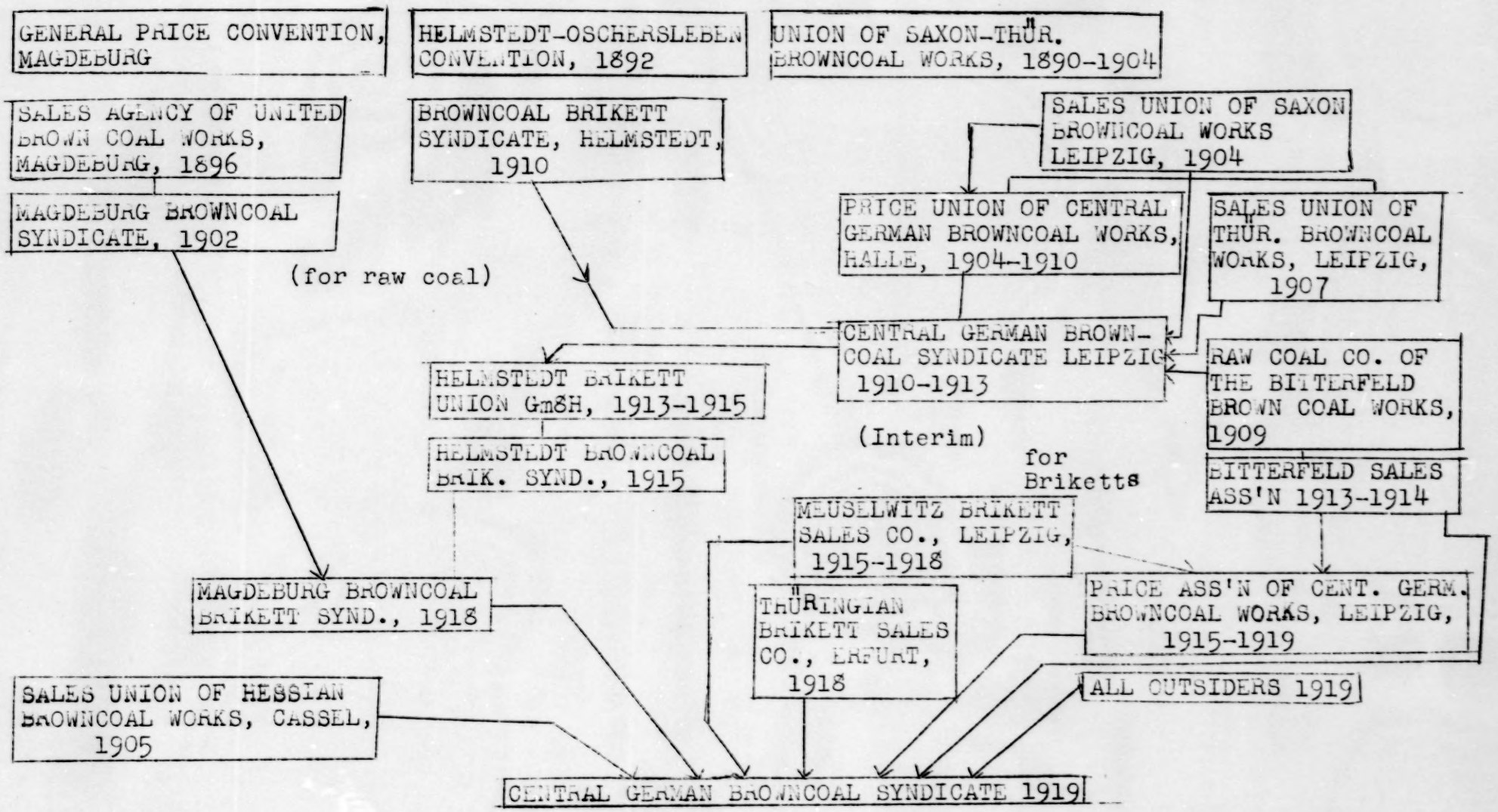
Georg Bolzani(Elektrowerke AG,Berl.)
Erich Bube
Herbert Dorendorf
Heinz Massingh(Riebeck'sche Montan)
Walter Mund(Michel-Werke, Halle)

Heinrich Ehlens(AG Saechsische Werke)
Fritz Feiler(Riebeck'sche Montan - IG Farben)
Otto Gold(Bleichert'sche Braunkohlenwerke, Neukirchen-Wyrha)
Paul Guenther(Deutsche Erdoel)
Johannes Hopf(Braunkohlenwerke Borna AG)
Lorenz Kammerer
Georg Keil(Michel-Werke,Halle)
Walter Klingspor(Mansfeld AG)
Otto Knackstedt(Braunkohlen AG Vereinsglueck,Meuselwitz)
Bernhard Kraemer(Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke)
Otto Krahl(Ton-u.Ziegelwerke, Moenchberg)
Ludwig Lennartz (Deutsche Grube AG, Halle)
Bonno Maiwald(Braunkohlen Verein "Zum Fortschritt")
Franz Maschke
Heinz Massingh (Riebeck'sche Montan)
Walter Mund (Michel-Werke,Halle)
Walther Rademacher(Deut.Erdoel)
Lothar Ritter("Briko"...Kohlenhandel, Leipzig)
Wilhelm Sander(Braunschweigische Kohlenbergwerks AG, Helmstedt)
Karl Schirner(Deut.Petroleum AG, Berl.)
Georg Schroeter
Theor Schulz(Michel-Werke,Halle)
Franz Taurer(Deutsche Grube AG, Halle)
Ernst Tietsche(Anhaltische Kohlenwerke, Halle)
Walther Veiel(Mansfeld AG,Halle)
Freiherr Waitz von Eschen
Hermann Weese(Bitterfelder Luisengrube)
Gustav Weinholz(Braunsch, Kohlenbergwerk)
Carl Wiefel(Braunkohlengrube.. der Geworkschaft Humboldt, Wallensen)
Johannes Wohlfarth
Georg Wolff
August Zoellner

Members include:

Bergwitzer Braunkohlenwerk AG, Bergwitz (Dresdner Bank)	RM	4,500,000
Bitterfelder Louisen-Grube Kohlenwerk u. Ziegelei AG, Sandersdorf	RM	1,000,000
Bleichertsche Braunkohlenwerke Neukirchen-Wyhra AG, Neukirchen; quota, 61 360 t.	RM	3,600,000
Braunkohlenwerke Borna AG, Borna b. Leipzig	RM	8,000,000
Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke,Helmstedt (Preussag, State of Prussia)	RM	20,000,000
Bruderzeche H. Solf AG, Kriebitzsch in Thür.	RM	300,000
Grube Leopold AG, Bitterfeld (El.Lief.Ges.)	RM	7,050,000
IG Farbenindustrie AG, Frankfurt a.M.	RM	680,000,000
Landkraftwerke Leipzig AG,Kulkwitz(state owned)	RM	16,000,000
Mansfeld AG für Bergbau..., Eisleben (Salzdetfurth)	RM	24,392,000
A.Riebeck'sche Montanwerke AG,Halle(IG Farb.)	RM	50,000,000
AG Sächsische Werke, Dresden(State of Saxony)	RM	120,000,000
Werschen-Weissenfelser Braunkohlen AG, Halle (Mittelstahl, Flick)	RM	25,000,000

PREDECESSOR CARTELS AND SYNDICATES TO THE MITTELDEUTSCHES BRAUNKOHLEN SYNDIKAT, GmbH [1]


GENERAL PRICE CONVENTION, MAGDEBURG
HELMSTEDT-OSCHERSLEBEN CONVENTION, 1892
UNION OF SAXON-THUR. BROWNCOAL WORKS, 1890-1904
SALES AGENCY OF UNITED BROWN COAL WORKS, MAGDEBURG, 1896
BROWNCOAL BRIKETT SYNDICATE, HELMSTEDT, 1910
SALES UNION OF SAXON BROWNCOAL WORKS LEIPZIG, 1904
MAGDEBURG BROWNCOAL SYNDICATE, 1902
(for raw coal)
PRICE UNION OF CENTRAL GERMAN BROWNCOAL WORKS, HALLE, 1904-1910
SALES UNION OF THUR. BROWNCOAL WORKS, LEIPZIG, 1907
CENTRAL GERMAN BROWN-COAL SYNDICATE LEIPZIG 1910-1913
RAW COAL CO. OF THE BITTERFELD BROWN COAL WORKS, 1909
HELMSTEDT BRIKETT UNION GmbH, 1913-1915
(Interim)
for Briketts
HELMSTEDT BROWNCOAL BRIK. SYND., 1915
BITTERFELD SALES ASS'N 1913-1914
MEUSELWITZ BRIKETT SALES CO., LEIPZIG, 1915-1918
MAGDEBURG BROWNCOAL BRIKETT SYND., 1918
THURINGIAN BRIKETT SALES CO., ERFURT, 1918
PRICE ASS'N OF CENT. GERM. BROWNCOAL WORKS, LEIPZIG, 1915-1919
SALES UNION OF HESSIAN BROWNCOAL WORKS, CASSEL, 1905
ALL OUTSIDERS 1919
CENTRAL GERMAN BROWNCOAL SYNDICATE 1919

1. From Stockder, op. cit., adapted from Possberg, Die Neue Entwicklung der Kohlenmarkts in Deutschland.

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OSTELBISCHES BRAUNKOHLENSYNDIKAT GmbH — Berlin

Officials

Georg Bolzani(Elektrowerke AG, Berlin)
Konrad Gehlofen
Gaston Klewitz
Karl Leising (Brabag)
Alfred Olscher(VIAG- Ilse Bergbau)
Friedrich Raeffler
Ernst Tietsche(Anhaltische Kohlenwerke,Halle)
Johannes Tietz (Heye Braunkohlenwerke, Annahuette)
Edmund Tobies (Ilse Bergbau AG)
Walther Veiel (Mansfeld AG,Halle)
Ernst Voigt("Eintracht" Braunkohlenwerke..AG,Welzow)

Members include:

Anhaltische Kohlenwerke, Halle; quota, 147,000 t. Rohkohle, 870,000 t. Briketts.(Werschen -W,Flick combine)	RM 22,950,000
Bubiag -- Braunkohlen-u. Brikett Industrie AG, Berlin (Schaffgotsch)	RM 20,640,000
"Eintracht" Braunkohlenwerke..., Welzow; quota, 2,535,500 t. Briketts(17.2 percent), 1,502,500 t. Rohkohle	RM 24,000,000
"Glückauf" AG f. Braunkohlen-Verwertung, Lichtenau	RM 411,700
Ilse Bergbau AG, Grube Ilse, N.-L.	RM 28,000,000
Mansfeld AG f. Bergbau...,Eisleben (Salzdetfurth)	RM 24,392,000
Märkis Brikett-u. Kohlen-Verkaufs AG,Berlin	RM 500,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa; quota, 2.8 percent (Flick)	RM 28,000,000
Niederlausitzer Kohlenwerke, Berlin; quota, 895,000 t. Rohkohle, 1,540,889 t. Briketts.	RM 24,200,000
Von Poncet Glashüttenwerke AG,Friedrichshain (Weck & Co.)	RM 1,400,000
AG Sächsische Werke, Dresden (State of Saxony)	RM 120,000,000
Senftenberger Kohlenwerke AG,Senftenberg	RM 3,500,000
Tschoepelner Werke AG, Birkenstedt(Osram GmbH)	RM 1,200,000

NIEDERLAUSITZER BRIKETT-VERKAUFS-GESELLSCHAFT

The Lower Lausitz Brikett cartel was organized in 1908. There were difficulties with outsiders until 1911, when four large companies with the aid of the banks obtained control of about 6,900,000 tons production out of 7,000,000. One of the large companies, Ilse Bergbau, withdrew in 1912 and organized its own sales agency in retaliation for a reduction in a grade of fuel in which the company specialized. In 1918 the producers were again united under the threat that unless they organized an efficient syndicate, the Prussian Ministry would do so for them.

Members include:

Ilse Bergbau AG, Grube Ilse, N.-L.	RM 28,000,000
Senftenberger Kohlenwerke AG, Senftenberg; quota, 500,000 t.	RM 3,500,000

Magdeburger Braunkohlen -u. Brikett-Verkaufs-Vereinigung, GmbH, Magdeburg

Local sales syndicate.
Members include:
Braunschweigische Kohlen-Bergwerke, Helmstedt
(Prussag, State of Prussia) RM 20,000,000
Deutsche Solvay-Werke AG, Bernburg RM 75,000,000

BRABAG -Braunkohle-Benzin AG Berlin

BRABAG is a compulsory corporation created by the lignite industry pursuant to Reich decrees of 28 September 1934 and 23 October 1934. Capital: RM 100,000,000.

Stockholders include:
Braunkohlen-Industrie AG Zakunft, Weisweiler
(Rh-Westfälische Elekt.) RM 16,000,000
Grube Leopold AG, Bitterfeld (El.Lief. Grs.) RM 7,050,000
Rheinische AG für Braunkohlenbergbau..., Köln (Rh-Westfälische Elekt.) RM 72,900,000

Directors

Wilhelm Keppler(Goering combine)
Heinrich Schmidt I(Wintershall)
Karl Bueren(Schaffgotsch)
Heinrich Ehlers(AG Saechsische Werke)
Eckhardt v. Klass(Benzol Verband)
Heinrich Koppenberg (Junkers)
Carl Krauch (IG Farben)
August Monge(VIAG)
Karl Rasche(Dresdner Bank)
Kurt v. Schroeder(Stein bank)
Otto Steinbrinck(Flick)
Helmuth Wohlthat

Management

Alfred v. Vollard-Bockelberg
Heinrich Buetefisch (IG Farben)
Ernst Hochschwender
Fritz Kranefuss
Heinrich Lindenburg
Kurt Tange
Herbert v. Felbert
Hans Foppe (Reichskommissar f. Brabag)

Hallescher Bergwerksverein

Officials

Walther Veiel (Mansfeld AG, Halle)

Members include:
Anhaltische Kohlenwerke, Halle (Werschen-W,Flick) RM 22,950,000
Werschen-Weissenfelser Braunkohlen AG, Halle (Mittelstahl, Flick) RM 25,000,000

Niederlausitzer Bergbauverein

Officials

Fritz v. Delius (Plessaer Braunkohl)

Members include:
Anhaltische Kohlenwerke, Halle(Werschen-W,Flick) RM 22,950,000

Süddeutschen [illegible]. Hüttenmännischen Verein

Members include:
Bergbau AG "Bayerland", Mitterteich RM 240,000

Deutscher Braunkohlen Industrie Verein Halle (Saale)

Members include:

Anhaltische Kohlenwerke, Halle(Werschen-W,Flick)	RM 22,950,000
Braunkohlenwerke Borna AG, Borna b.Leipzig	RM 8,000,000
Ilse Bergbau AG, Grube Ilse, N. L.	RM 28,000,000
"Phönix" AG für Braunkohlenverwertung, Berlin	RM 8,700,000
Werschen-Weissenfelser Braunkohlen AG, Halle (Mittelstahl, Flick)	RM 25,000,000

Centralverband der Kohlenhändler Deutschlands e.V. Berlin

The Centralverband is a price and quota-regulating cartel of the coal-dealers trade. Since the outbreak of the war, restrictions have been placed on dealers limiting their business to certain areas according to the amount of coal annually handled. The number of sources from which a dealer is allowed to purchase coal is also restricted. A dealer is not allowed to have more than three sources; a dealer who handled not more than 480 tons of one type of fuel is restricted to a single source.

Members include:

August Schmitz Kohlengrosshandlung AG, Berlin (Ilse Bragbau)	RM	500,000
AG f. Brennstoffverwertung, Leipzig	RM	20,000
Freiberger Düngerabfuhr Ges. AG, Freiberg, Sa.	RM	75,000
J. Heiser AG, Insterburg	RM	500,000
Märkische Brikett- u.Kohlen- Verkaufs AG, Berlin	RM	500,000
Reinhart Graessner AG, Chemnitz	RM	150,000
Vereinigte Berliner Kohlenhändler AG, Berlin-Tempelhof.	RM	1,200,000

Internationals Kokskonvention

Members include:

Hoesch AG, Dortmund	RM 101,800,000

Oberschlesische Koks - Verkaufsvereinigung GmbH

Members include:

Borsig - Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg (Schering)	RM 15,000,000
Schering AG, Berlin	RM 48,000,000

Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung deutscher Gaswerke, Gaskokssyndikat, AG, Berlin

This association was founded in 1904 by 63 towns and

gas companies as a cartel for the gas and coke industry. In 1924 there was a merger with the Gaskokssyndikat GmbH, which had been organized to fulfil certain tasks under the Kohlenwirtschafts Gesetz of 23 March 1919. The association has a stock capital of RM 220,000; total assets of RM 4,036,279. It holds stock in eleven regional Gaskoks sales organizations and the Gaskoks - Ausfuhr - GmbH, Berlin. Max Kessler is the manager of all the regional organizations.

Directorate:

Behrens (Kiel)
Vaupel (Düsseldorf)
Dohmgoergen (Halle)
Eglinger (Karlsruhe)
Friedrich (Breslau)
Gerdes (Hamburg)
Gillessen (Leipzig)
Guntner (Wien)
Hoffmann(Berlin)
Kleeblatt (Munich)
Müller (Dessau)
Will (Königsberg)
Zeitler (Berlin)

Managers: Kurz and R. Krause.

This cartel is also a member of the Tar-Products cartel and the nitrogen syndicate.

Members include:

Allgemeine Gas AG, Dessau (Dessauer Gas)	RM 3,300,000
Deitsche Continentale Gas-Ges., Dessau-"Dessauer Gas"	RM 75,000,000
AG f. Gas u. Elektrizität, (Fernglas Schles.)	RM 6,000,000
Gasanstalt Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern (Thür.Gas.)	RM 2,160,000
Gaswerksverband Rheingau AG, Wiesbaden-Biebrich (City of Wiesbaden, and Thür. Gas)	RM 1,300,000
Gasbetriebsgesellschaft AG, Berlin (Dessauer Gas)	RM 8,000,000
Hessen-Nassauische Gas AG,Frankfurt-Höchst(Thür.Gas)	RM 6,000,000
AG f.Licht u. Kraftversorgung,Munich (Thür.Gas)	RM 3,000,000
Limburger Gas-u. Koks AG, Frankfurt,M.	RM 210,000
Main-Gaswerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (City of Frankfurt)	RM 25,000,000
Städtische Betriebswerke Rastenburg AG, Rastenburg (munic.)	RM 100,000
VEW- Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen AG (136 towns)	RM 70,000,000
Vereinigte Gaswerke AG, Munich(L b K Versorgung)	RM 250,000

II. IRON AND STEEL

The history of cartels in the iron and steel industry in Germany goes back to the first half of the last century. Local agreements between iron producers are found as early as 1840. In 1896 a combination of local groups into the Roheisen-Syndikat zu Duesseldorf gave rise to the first important cartel, and since that date the industry has become covered with an elaborate network of price agreements, conventions, syndicates, export associations, and other cartel arrangements, completely regulating the production, sale, and distribution of iron and steel. In 1905 a Government investigation estimated that there were 62 cartels in this field; in 1924 the number was estimated at 234; at the outbreak of the present war the number was estimated at around 300. In the following pages some 112 of the more prominent organizations are discussed or mentioned. They may be divided into the following four main groups:

(1) Cartels in the iron industry (15), of which the Roheisen-Verband is the most important.
(2) The steel and rolling mill cartels (25), of which the Stahlwerks-Verband was the most important.
(3) The pipe and tube cartels (19); Roehren-Verband.
(4) Cartels in the field of iron and steel processed products (53); Handelsschraubens Syndikat, Klemmplatten-Gemeinschaft, Oberschrauben GmbH. Vereinigung fuer rohgeschmiedete Staebe, Deutsches Stahlbau-Verband, Deutsche Stahlgemeinschaft.

Cartels in the wire and cable, stove and boiler, machinery, and automobile industries are discussed separately.

The regiment of iron and steel cartels, as much or more so than the coal cartels, is bound together by interlocking relationships. A large steel concern does not merely belong to one or two such associations, but to a half-dozen or more. Cartels for specialized products exist as subsidiaries or affiliates of cartels for basic materials. Domestic cartels are connected with export cartels and both subordinated to international cartels. The whole system is greatly strengthed by the support of the Steel

Trust, Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, whose power may be gauged from the fact that its production of pig iron and steel in 1938 exceeded the combined production of all French mills for that year. The Steel Trust enjoys such large quotas in the cartels -- commonly from 35 to 50 percent -- that in many respects the latter appear to be merely an extension of the Steel Trust.

One of the practices by which the cartels in this field have implemented their control of the market is similar to the "Pittsburgh-plus" freight charges in the American industry. There is a "Frachtbasis Oberhausen" for semi products, girders, and bar iron; freight-basis Essen for boiler plate and tinplate; freight-basis Siegen for thin sheet.[1] These are the main freight points; other towns serve as freight points for the Saar, Lorraine, Luxembourg, and parts of South Germany. The basic result is that every user or processor of iron and steel in Germany, regardless of where located, must pay --- besides the uniform base price and uniform differential prices according to quantity, form, and quality, --- freight from the railway station at Oberhausen. A processor purchasing from Hannover or Dresden or Gleiwitz pays -- not the actual freight -- but freight from a Ruhr Valley town. Even if he himself transported the iron from the steel mill in Hannover or Gleiwitz, so that there was no freight charge, he would nevertheless pay an additional amount equivalent to the charge from Oberhausen. It has been pointed out that the system also works the other way around, so that the Oberhausen freight might be less than the actual freight. In point of fact, however, this favorable result occurs only in the case of the Ruhr area plants, where it happens that most of the processing subsidiaries of the big steel producers are located.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Nazis have carried out a reform which has on the surface greatly altered the general picture

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1. Voelkischer Beobachter, 21 February 1944.

in iron and steel. A large number of cartels have been dissolved, many have been merged, and over all has been erected one of the new super-cartels, the Reichsvereinigung Eisen. A note is added on the results of this change, but it is questionable whether it has very much altered in substance the organization of the industry.

ROHEISEN-VERBAND GmbH Essen

The Roheisen-Verband (pig-iron cartel) is perhaps the staunchest of all the iron and steel cartels.[1] It is a successor of the Roheisen-Syndikat zu Duesseldorf organized in 1896. This Syndikat lasted until 1908, through difficulties occasioned by powerful outsiders and quota fights. A year and a half of unregulated competition proved ruinous, and the present Roheisen-Verband was organized in 1910. It weathered World War I, the Inflation, the Depression, and has come through the recent wartime reorganization largely unscathed. National in scope, with no outsiders, the cartel regulated prices and production and was the exclusive sales agency of its members. Pig-iron produced for own consumption was unaffected. One of the causes why this cartel has uniformly received such strong support from its members and has taken in every newcomer that entered the field, lies apparently in the fact that most of the members use the greater part of their pig-iron for steel production. Own consumption is estimated at 80 percent during normal times. The primary consideration for most of the members is a regular supply of iron for their steel mills at stable prices. The competition is in steel, the finished product.

Officials
Hans Guenther Sohl (Krupp)

Members include:
Steel Trust
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf RM 460 000 000
Sales participation, 843 300 T. (39.19 percent)
Own consumption 349 188 T. (50.84 percent)

1. See Michels, Cartels, Combines and Trusts in Post-War Germany, (Columbia Univ. Press, 1928), p. 95 et seq.

August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg	RM	100 000 000
Bergbau-u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf	RM	4 000 000
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum	RM	10 000 000
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG, Muelheim-Ruhr	RM	25 000 000
Geisweider Eisenwerke AG, Geisweid	RM	3 375 000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM	36 000 000
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM	26 000 000.
Duisburger Kupferhuette, Duisburg (IG Farben)	RM	12 000 000
Eisenwerk Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg Huette. (Flick combine)	RM	26 250 000
Hochofenwerk Luebeck AG, Luebeck. (Flick)	RM	16 000 000
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM	22 800 000
Gontermann-Peipers AG f. Walzenguss u. Huettenbetrieb, Siegen	RM	2 400 000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG (Haniel)	RM	60 000 000
Sales participation, 77 384 T. (3.6 percent)		
Own consumption, 37 300 T. (5.4 percent)		
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Sales participation, 31 016 T.	RM	101 800 000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105 000 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen. Sales quota, 138 957 T. (6.45 percent)	RM	160 000 000
Norddeutsche Huette AG, Bremen. (Krupp)	RM	4 500 000
Roechling'sche Eisen u. Stahl GmbH, Voelklingen		
Stahl- u. Walzwerke Grossenbaum AG, Duesseldorf. (Mannesmannroehren)	RM	9 989 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM	20 000 000

Other cartels and syndicates in the iron industry:

FERROMANGANGEMEINSCHAFT
Cartel agreement for iron-manganese alloys.

Members include:

August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg. (Steel Trust)	RM	100 000 000
Gutehoffunungshuette Oberhausen AG. (Haniel) Quota, 23.5 percent	RM	60 000 000

DEUTSCHE FERROMOLYBDAEN KONVENTION
Cartel agreement for molybdenum-iron alloys.

Members include:

Hermann C. Stark AG, Berlin	RM	750 000

FERROSILICIUM-SYNDIKAT GmbH — Vienna
Price cartel for iron-silicon alloys.

Members include:

AG f. Stickstoffduenger, Knapsack. (IG Farben)	RM	8 000 000

DEUTSCHE FERROWOLFRAM KONVENTION
Price agreement for iron-tungsten alloys.

Members include:

Herman C. Starck AG, Berlin	RM	750 000
IG Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt/M		

VERBAND FUER GALVANISCH VEREDELTES BANDEISEN — Bochum
Cartel for galvanized refined steel strip.

Members include:

Trier Walzwerk AG, Trier. (Hoesch)	RM	2 500 000

GUSSFENSTER-VERBAND — Hagen i. W.
Cartel for cast iron windows.

Members include:
Isselburger Huette AG, Isselburg. (Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz) RM 1 002 000

HUFEISEN-VERBAND — Berlin
Cartel for horseshoes.

Members include:
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen. (Steel Trust) RM 25 000 000

SIEGERLAENDER EISENSTEINVEREIN GmbH — Siegen
Siegerland iron-ore cartel.

Members include:
Bergbau-u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf. (Steel Trust) RM 4 000 000

SPUNDWANDEISEN VEREINIGUNG — Essen
Steel pilings cartel.

Members include:
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund. (Steel Trust) RM 15 000 000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Quota: 20.3 percent RM 101 800 000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER EISENGIESSEREIEN — Duesseldorf

The Union of German Iron Foundries is a calculation cartel for the grey iron foundries approved by the Reichs Economics Minister in 1936. The cartel determines so-called Richtpreise -- approved norm-prices -- and delivery conditions. There were a large number of small enterprises in this field, which had never been very well organized. The cartel reported that in spite of the order of the Ministry in 1936 only about 1,300 foundries representing 35 percent of the industry had joined, and no agreement could yet be reached on price-fixing.

Members include:

Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG, Remscheid	RM 4 500 000
Bergedorfer Eisenwerk AG Astra-Werke, Hamburg-Bergedorf	RM 8 000 000
Bergmann Elektricitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Schuck.)	RM 8 800 000
Gebr. Voigtmann AG, Schwarzenberg	RM 40 000
Haller-Werke AG, Hamburg-Altona	RM 2 962 570
Harzgeroder Eisenwerke AG, Harzgerode, Anhalt	RM 175 000
Hasper Eisengiesserei AG, Hagen-Haspe	RM 200 000
Hoentsch-Werke AG f. Holz-, Eisen-, u. Glasbau, Dresden-Niedersedlitz	RM 500 000
Koenig Friedrich August-Huette AG, Doelzschen	RM 1 000 000
AG Kuehnle, Kopp & Kausch, Frankenthal	RM 1 000 000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen. (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM 6 400 000

Members of Verein Deutscher Eisengiessereien, cont'd.

Maschinenfabriken Wagner-Doerries AG, Herischdorf	RM 2 570 000
Mercedes Bueromaschinen-Werke AG, Benshausen	RM 5 000 000
Rheinmetal-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50 000 000
A. Stotz AG, Stuttgart	RM 1 500 000
"Tanner Huette" Eisengusswaren AG, Tanne	RM 100 000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER TEMPERGIESSEREIEN Hagen i. w.

This Association of German Maleable-iron Foundries, composed of about 100 members, drew up plans for a calculation cartel which were submitted to the Reichs Minister of Economics in 1936. The cartel proposal was subscribed to by about four-fifths of the group.

Members include:

A. Stotz AG, Stuttgart	RM 1 500 000

Wholesale Dealers' Cartels

A large part of the German iron and steel mill production -- sometimes running to 50 percent -- is delivered direct from the mills and foundries. The remainder is sold to the wholesale trade by the cartels. The wholesale trade includes cartel-dealers (Verbandshaendler), company-dealers (Werkshaendler), and independent dealers (freie Haendler), who have in turn organized as wholesale distributing cartels. In 1933, the most important of the wholesale cartels were said to be the Verband Rheinisch-Westfaelischer Eisengrosshaendler GmbH and the Rheinisch-Westfaelische Roehrengrosshaendler GmbH.[1] The former was a cartel of ten members associated with the large concerns, purchasing directly from the producer cartels. Independents, however, were obliged to purchase from this cartel or from company dealers. To protect their interests, the independents organized as the Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung des freien Handels, e.V. By the outbreak of the present war it appears that the Rheinisch-Westfaelische dealers' cartels had been absorbed or transformed

1. Brady, Rationalization of German Industry (Univ. of California Press, 1933), p. 134.

into national cartels, of which there is frequent mention of the following three:

BUND DER EISENWARENGROSSHAENDLER DEUTSCHLANDS e.V. Berlin-Charlottenburg

Members include:

Deutscher Eisenhandel AG, Berlin	RM	12 000 000
Eisen-Rieg AG, Darmstadt	RM	500 000
Semmler & Bleyberg AG, Berlin	RM	300 000
Tillmanns-Gayer Eisenhandels AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	100 000

BUND DEUTSCHER EISENHAENDLER, e.V. Berlin

Price-regulating association. Hermann Krücken was president in 1939.

Members include:

Blech- u. Metallhandel Otto Wolff AG, Berlin	RM	600 000
Deutscher Eisenhandel AG, Berlin	RM	12 000 000
R. Dolberg AG, Berlin (Henschel and Otto Wolff)	RM	930 000
Eisen-Rieg AG, Darmstadt	RM	500 000
Eisen- u. Roehrenhandel AG, Berlin-Tempelhof	RM	150 000
Hirschberger Eisenhandel AG, Hirschberg, Rsgb. (Schlesische Montan)	RM	100 000
J. Heiser AG, Insterburg	RM	500 000
Norddeutsche Eisengesellschaft AG, Berlin	RM	100 000
Remag AG, Ludwigshafen	RM	500 000
Sanitas AG, Hamburg	RM	360 000
Steffens & Noelle AG, Berlin-Tempelhof	RM	3 000 000
Thyssen Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Berlin. (Steel Trust)	RM	8 000 000
Thyssen-Rheinstahl AG, Frankfurt/M (Steel Trust)	RM	7 000 000
Tillmanns-Gayer Eisenhandels AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	100 000

VERTRAGSVERBAND DER EISENWARENHAENDLER? e.V., V.D.E. Berlin

This cartel made an agreement with the Reichs Verband der Armaturen (fittings) Industrie in 1936 fixing price, payment, and delivery conditions.

Members include:

Tillmanns-Gayer Eisenhandels AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	100 000

NUCLEUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL
(Based on Hexner's International Steel Cartel,
Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1943.)

Export Sales Syndicates

Subordinated to EIA:

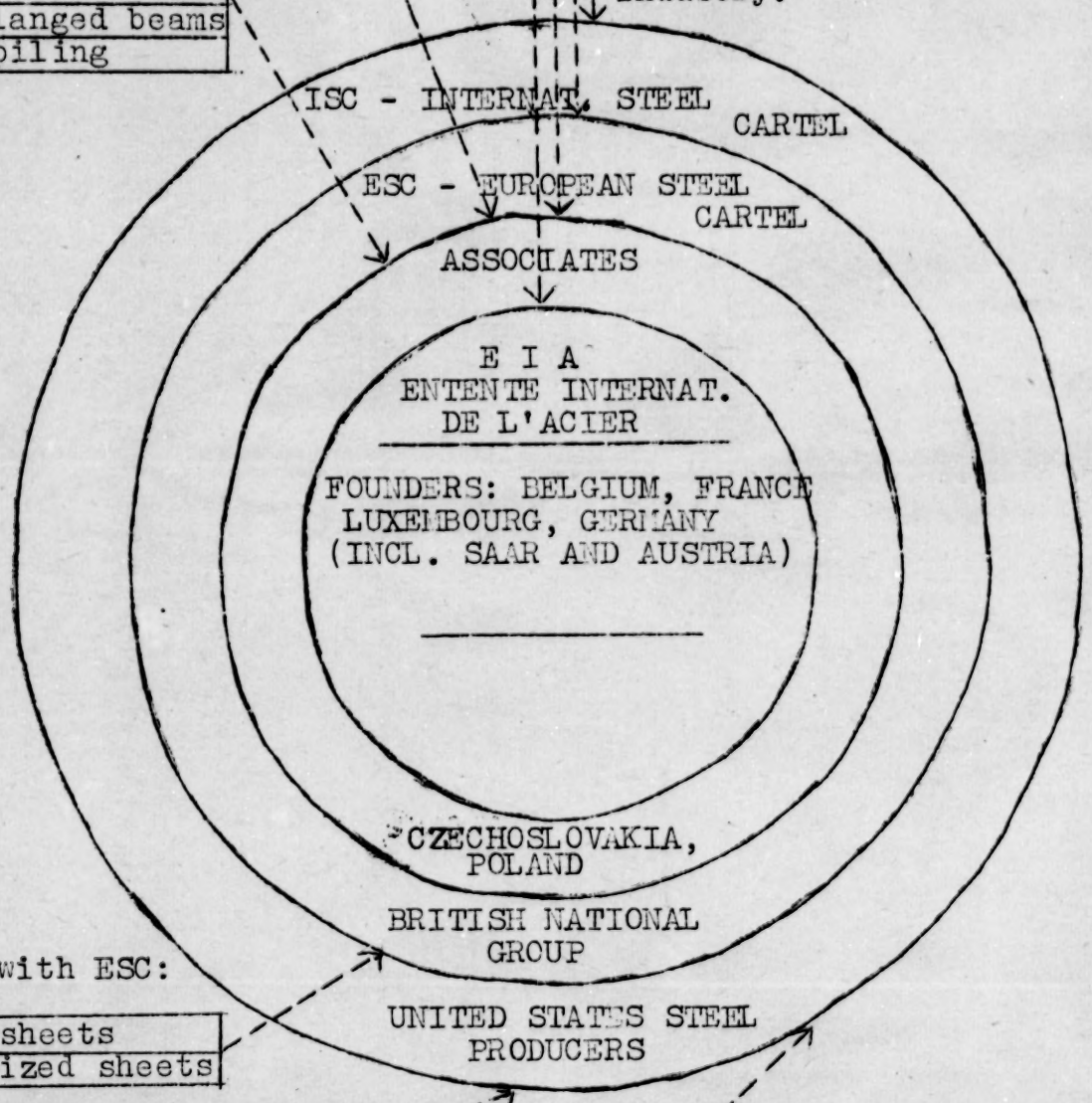
- Semi-finished products
- Structural shapes
- Merchant bars
- Thick plates
- Medium plates
- Universal steel

Closely connected with EIA:

- Wire rods
- Hot rolled bands
- Cold rolled bands
- Wide flanged beams
- Sheet piling

Composition of the ISC

- -EIA (from 1926 on and off until middle of 1935.)
- -EIA (until end 1935)
- -ESC (until January 1938)
- -ISC (until outbreak of war)
- -The history of the ISC is characterized by fluctuations in the cartel structure paralleling business conditions in the industry.



Connected with ESC:

- Black sheets
- Galvanized sheets

Policies coordinated with ESC:

- Rails
- Wire products

Policies loosely coordinated with ISC:

- Tubes
- Tin plates
- Scrap (purchasing syndicates)

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL - "ISC"

The International Steel Cartel was the apex of a hierarchy of organizations, the main relationships of which are indicated in the accompanying chart. The principal founders were Fritz Thyssen, of the German Steel Trust, and Emil Mayrisch, of the Luxembourg steel concern ARBED. Mayrisch died in 1928 and was succeeded in the presidency of ARBED by Alois Meyer. The ISC functioned as an unincorporated, itinerant association, meeting at the convenience of its governing committee, with strictly secretarial business and routine statistical services performed by the EIA (Entente Internationale de l'Acier) offices in Luxembourg at the home of ARBED. Throughout its rather irregular history the ISC performed a fluctuating number of services, at times exercising some, at times others, in an attempt to keep all the various branches of steel marketing within the bounds of feasible competition. All the members did not subscribe to the same conditions or participate in the same activities. Within this loose framework the activities of the ISC may be described as follows:[1]

(1) The establishment of a general marketing scheme for steel exports, and the setting up of agencies to administer the same.

(2) The establishment of national associations of steel exporters to exercise control over the steel exports of their respective countries.

(3) The establishment of marketing schemes for particular commodities, and the setting up of agencies to administer the same.

(4) The establishment of quota systems to determine the share of the market to be enjoyed by particular national exporter groups for specified commodities.

(5) The establishment of uniform price systems and restriction of non-price competition.

1. From Ervin Hexner, The International Steel Cartel, (Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1943), p. 14. Professor Hexner was formerly a representative of the Czechoslovak national group in the International Steel Cartel.

(6) Coordination of price policies for the different controlled steel products.

(7) The establishment of uniform sales conditions.

(8) The allocation of markets and customers.

(9) The stabilization of export prices within prescribed limits during periods of market fluctuations.

(10) The organization of merchandising functions in important importing countries.

(11) Protection of the domestic markets of member groups.

(12) The conclusion of "penetration agreements" with steel producers of non-member countries, fixing conditions under which the ISC could penetrate the market of producers agreeing to share the domestic market with ISC.

(13) Resistance to outside competition.

(14) Coordination of propaganda to promote the use of steel.

Steel Cartels

STAHLWERKS-VERBAND AG Dusseldorf

The Stahlwerks-Verband AG was the largest and most powerful of the German iron and steel cartels. It was the central organization which kept up Germany's end in the international agreements. The cartel was created in 1904 by the coming together of 27 companies, to which four more shortly thereafter added themselves. Much of the groundwork was laid by Adolf Kirdorf, a brother of Emil Kirdorf of the R-W Coal Syndicate. There were already in existence a Schienenvereinigung (railway materials), a Halbzeug-Verband (semi-products), and a Deutsche Traegerverband (girders). The railway materials cartel had functioned very successfully during the period of Germany's railway expansion in the latter half of the last century. But Kirdorf was of opinion that a close union of the existing cartels and of all major steel producers, after the pattern of the R-W Coal Syndicate, was indispensable for the further successful development of the industry. When August Thyssen became persuaded to this view, the possibility of the

cartel became assured. With the entry of the Phoenix mills, shortly after the cartel's foundation, practically all of the big Rhineland producers were represented. The first officers were Adolf Kirdorf, and Louis Roechling (Voelklingen); Thyssen was chairman of the board of directors, and Dr. Schmidt, of Krupp, vice-chairman.

The plan of the syndicate was to divide steel products into two classes; the A-Products, for which cartels had previously existed (semis, structural steel, railway materials); and B-Products (merchant bars, rolled wire, sheet metal, tubes, and any other product made out of crude steel). With respect to A-Products, the cartel would not only control production and sales, but would act as the exclusive selling agency; with respect to B-Products, it would exercise control only, permitting sales to be made by the members or subsidiary agencies.

The Stahlwerks-Verband functioned successfully up until the end of the World War, but almost broke up in the disorganization of the German steel industry after the loss of the Lorraine properties and the secession of the Luxembourg interests to the Franco-Belgian group. The cartel's contract to act as sales agency for semis, railway materials, and structural steel, expired in June 1920, and it was obliged to confine activity to winding up its railway-materials committments. During this period there was attached to the cartel the Eisenbahnbedarfs-Gesellschaft, an organization founded to secure supplies for the German railways, and which distributed orders to the cartel members and acted as purchasing agent. The steel cartel was put on its feet again in May 1925. There were then and subsequently organized the following associations for which the Stahlwerks-Verband AG acted as sales syndicate and business office:

A-Produkte-Verband, 1925 (railway materials, semi-products, and structural steel)
Stabeisen-Verband, 1925 (merchant bars)

Bandeisenvereinigung, 1925 (steel strip)
Mittelblech-Verband, 1930 (medium plate)
Universaleisen-Verband, 1930 (flitch plates)
Verkaufsverband f. Feinblech, 1932 (fine sheet metal)
Verkaufsverband f. verzinkte Bleche, 1932 (galvanized sheets)
Grobblech-Verband (boiler plate)
Rohstahlgemeinschaft (crude steel)

Certain of these subsidiary cartels had as affiliates special export syndicates. The new cartel was in general organized on much stricter lines than the old, regulating production and functioning as exclusive sales agency for both A and B Products. It benefitted substantially from the support of the Steel Trust group, which obtained the largest single quotas in most of the subsidiary cartels. With the support of the Steel Trust and, it appears, of the Reich, the Stahlwerks-Verband joined or was instrumental in forming, the following international cartels, which regulated prices and quotas:

International Rail Makers Association
International Rohstahl Gemeinschaft
International Halbzeug-Verband
International Formeisen-Verband
International Stabeisen-Verband
International Grobblech-Verband
International Mittelblech-Verband
International Universaleisen-Verband
International Bandeisen- u. Roehrenstraifen-Verband
International Feinblech-Verband
Verband für galvanische Bleche

The Stahlwerks-Verband was organized as a stock corporation with 1000 registered shares of a total par value of RM 1 000 000. Total assets in 1939 amounted to RM 100 540 719.

Directorate

Ernst Poensgen (Steel Trust)
Ewald Loeser (Krupp)
Adolf Dohm
Karl Grosse (Steel Trust)
Franz Haug (Neunkircher Eisen)
Karl Heimann-Kreuser (Arbed)
Otto Berger (Roechling)
Guenther Henle (Kloeckner)
Gerhard Meyer (Ilseder Huette)
Julius Lamarche (Deut. Röhrenwke -- Steel Tr.)
Otto H. Meier (Mannesmann)
Gustav E. Petersen (Theo. Wuppermann GmbH)
Walter Schwede (Steel Trust)
Erich Tgahrt (Hoesch)
Alfons Wagner (Ver. Oberschles. Hütt.)
Wilh. Wittke (Dillinger Hüettenwerke)

Management

Paul Haulick
Paul Henseler
Rudolf Scheer-Hennings
Georg Dahm
Otto Feine
Hans Lichtenberg
Hans Vosgerau
Erich Weichhardt

The subsidiary cartels for which Stahlwerks-Verband AG acted as syndicate were:

(1) A-PRODUKTE VERBAND

The A-Produkte Verband is the cartel for semi-products, rails, ties, and semi-products, and is itself a union of three subsidiary cartels:

Halbzeug-Verband
Formeisen-Verband
Eisenbahnmaterial-Verband

The Halbzeug-Verband was the tightest type of cartel, requiring all orders and enquiries to be turned over to it, and possessing the exclusive right to sell for its members. Members were obligated not to dispose of their businesses unless successors undertook to join the cartel.

Members of the A-Produkte Verband included:

Steel Trust	
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf. Quota, 1 864 970 T. (35.32 percent)	RM 460 000 000
August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn	RM 100 000 000
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG	RM 10 000 000
Eisenhuette Holstein AG. Quota, 12 500 T.	RM 250 000
Dortmund Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15 000 000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM 36 000 000
Flick Combine	
Eisenwerk Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg Huette.	RM 26 250 000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa Quota, 4 percent	RM 28 000 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM 15 568 000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. (Haniel) Quota, 360 575 T. (7.3 percent)	RM 60 000 000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Quota, 256 623 T.	RM 101 800 000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG) Q: 268 740 T.	RM 42 600 000
Kloeckner Werke AG, Duisburg	RM 105 000 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen. Q:720 255 T. (14.58 percent)	RM 160 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM 180 000 000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen (Wolff and Gebr. Stumm)	RM 40 000 000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50 000 000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden.	RM 6 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20 000 000

(2) BANDEISEN-VEREINIGUNG

Officials

Georg Dahm
Gustav E. Petersen (Theo. Wuppermann GmbH)

Members included:

Steel Trust	
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf	
Quota: inland, 338 806 T. (33.14 percent); export, 102 571 T. (31.76 percent)	RM 460 000 000
Bandeisenwalzwerke AG, Dinslaken	RM 1 500 000
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG	RM 10 000 000
Deutsche Rochrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM 10 000 000
Friedrich Thomee AG, Werdohl	RM 1 600 000
Eisenwerk-Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg. (Flick)	RM 26 250 000
Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM 22 800 000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 166 951 T.	RM 101 800 000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG). Q: 6 603 T.	RM 42 600 000
Klöckner-Werke AG, Duisburg.	RM 105 000 000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, (Wolff and Sturm).	RM 40 000 000
Stahlwerke Roechling-Buderus AG, Wetzlar	RM 3 000 000
Ver. Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM 20 000 000

(3) FEINBLECHVERBAND

The Sheet Metal cartel took care only of domestic sales. With the founding of the Internationale Feinblechverband in 1936, a Feinblechsausfuhrverband for exports was organized within the Stahlwerks-Verband system. Most of the members or the Feinblech-verband were also members of the export syndicate. It was not considered likely that any sheet metal could be exported by outsiders, since this required governmental approval. The international agreement was supported by similar regulations in other countries.

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf.	RM 460 000 000
Quota: inland, 352 339 T. (26.17 percent) export, 51 593 T. (31.08 percent)	
August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn	RM 100 000 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15 000 000
Bergbau- u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf.	RM 4 000 000
Geisweider Eisenwerke AG, Geisweid.	RM 3 375 000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM 25 000 000
Capito & Klein AG, Duesseldorf-Benrath. (Krupp)	RM 3 000 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM 15 568 000
Eisenwerk Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg. (Flick)	RM 26 250 000

Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. Q: inland, 15 300 T.; export, 11 400 T. (6.87 percent)	RM	60 000 000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM	180 000 000
Mannesmann-Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin	RM	5 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM	20 000 000
Otto Wolff combine		
Eisen-u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum	RM	10 000 000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz Q: 93 158 T.	RM	8 333 300
Rasselsteiner Eisenwerksgesellschaft AG, Neuwied-Rasselstein.	RM	9 000 000

(4) GROBBLECH-VERBAND

Boiler-plate cartel.

Members include:

Steel Trust		
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf. Quota: 672 014 T. (36.0 percent)	RM	460 000 000
Bergbau-u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf	RM	4 000 000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	10 000 000
Eisenhuette Holstein AG, Rendsburg. Q: 40 000 T.	RM	250 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM	15 000 000
Geisweider Eisenwerke AG, Geisweid	RM	3 375 000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM	25 000 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM	15 568 000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG Quota: 196 555 T. (11.5 percent)	RM	60 000 000
Kloeckner Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105 000 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen. Q: 57 852 T. (3.38 percent)	RM	160 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM	180 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM	20 000 000

(5) MITTELBLECH-VERBAND

Medium-plate cartel.

Members include:

Steel Trust		
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Düsseldorf Quota: inland, 33 628 T. (11.78 percent); export, 13 376 T. (11.45 percent)	RM	460 000 000
Bergbau-u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf	RM	4 000 000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	10 000 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM	15 000 000
Geisweider Eisenwerke AG, Geisweid	RM	3 375 000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM	25 000 000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM	36 000 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM	15 568 000
Eisenwerk-Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg. (Flick)	RM	26 250 000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. (Haniel) Quota: inland 27 702 T. (10.94 percent); export 15 462 T. (14.81 percent)	RM	60 000 000

Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 25 015 T.	RM 101 800 000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM 105 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM 180 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem).	RM 20 000 000

(6) ROHSTAHLGEMEINSCHAFT

Steel-ingot cartel controlling around 94 percent of German production.

Members include:

Steel Trust	
August Thyssen Huette AG, Dusiburg-Hamborn.	RM 100 000 000
Bergbau-u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette," Herdorf	RM 4 000 000
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG	RM 10 000 000
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG, Muelheim-Ruhr	RM 25 000 000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM 10 000 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15 000 000
Eisenhuette Holstein AG, Rendsburg. Q: 113 756 T.	RM 250 000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM 25 000 000
Schwerter Profileisenwalzwerk AG, Schwerte	RM 2 265 000
Arbed combine	
Eschweiler Berwerks Verein, Kohlscheid	RM 22 800 000
Walzwerke AG vorm. E.Boecking & Co., Koeln-Muelheim. (Felten & Guilleaume)	RM 3 000 000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG)	RM 42 600 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen	RM 160 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM 180 000 000
Stahl-u. Walzwerke Grossenbaum AG, Duesseldorf. (Mannesmann)	RM 9 989 000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50 000 000
Röchling'sche Eisen-u. Stahlwerke GmbH, Völklingen.	RM
Stahlwerke Röchling-Buderus AG, Wetzlar	RM 3 000 000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden	RM 6 000 000
Otto Wolff combine	
Eisen-u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum	RM 10 000 000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz	RM 8 333 300
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen	RM 40 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20 000 000

(7) STABEISEN-VERBAND

Merchant bars cartel.

Officials

Guenther Henle (Kloeckner)

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM 460 000 000
Quota: 1 317 556 T. (27.06 percent)	
August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn	RM 100 000 000
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG	RM 10 000 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15 000 000
Eisenhuette Holstein AG, Q: 36 500 T.	RM 250 000
Friedrich Thomee AG, Werdohl	RM 1 600 000

Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM	25 000 000
Geisweider Eisenwerke AG, Geisweid	RM	3 375 000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM	36 000 000
Schwerter Profileisenwalzwerk AG, Schwerte	RM	2 265 000
Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl	RM	3 750 000
Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM	22 800 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM	15 568 000
Eisenwerk-Ges. Maimilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg. (Flick combine)	RM	26 250 000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick) Q: 5.11 percent.	RM	28 000 000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. (Haniel) Q: 220 924 T. (5.12 percent)	RM	60 000 000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 366 669 T.	RM	101 800 000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG) Q:215 279 T.	RM	42 600 000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105 000 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen. Q: 535 896 T. (12.42 percent)	RM	160 000 000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM	180 000 000
Stahl-u. Walzwerke Grossenbaum AG, Duesseldorf. (Mannesmann)	RM	9 989 000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (O. Wolff)	RM	40 000 000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM	50 000 000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke AG, Dresden	RM	6 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM	20 000 000

(8) UNIVERSALEISEN-VERBAND

Flitch plates cartel.

Officials

Otto Meier (Mannesmann)

Members include:

Steel Trust		
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	460 000 000
Q: inland, 128 853 T. (37.5 percent); export, 52 136 T. (56.5 percent)		
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	10 000 000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM	15 000 000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM	36 000 000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM	15 568 000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG). Q: 3 520 T.	RM	42 600 000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen	RM	160 000 000
Quota: inland, 5 790 T. (1.89 percent); export, 6 000 T. (7.09 percent)		
Mannesmannrohren-Werke, Duesseldorf	RM	180 000 000
Stahl- u. Walzwerke Grossenbaum AG, Duesseldorf. (Mannesmann).	RM	9 989 000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick) Q: inland, 12.69 percent; export, 5.14 percent.	RM	28 000 000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM	20 000 000

(9) VERZINKEREI VERBAND

Galvanized-iron cartel.

Officials

Otto Meier (Mannesmann)
Fritz Tegtmeyer (Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Steel Trust)

Members include:

Steel Trust		
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf Q: 38.5 percent.	RM	460,000,000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	10,000,000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM	25,000,000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, AG, Duesseldorf	RM	180,000,000
Mannesmann-Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin	RM	5,000,000
Am. Georg AG, Neuwied.	RM	400,000
Siegener AG f. Eisenkonstruktion, Geisweid	RM	750,000

The Stahlwerks-Verband was never more active than in the period following the outbreak of the war. The report of the management for the year 1940 mentions a number of obstacles successfully surmounted: the occupation of Norway secured the delivery of Swedish ore; invasion of France permitted the immediate reopening of the Saar mills; the Luxembourg supply could be diverted entirely to German steel demands; a branch office of the cartel was established in Metz to facilitate a frictionless cooperation between the Lorraine mills and the German cartels. The Stahlwerks-Verband was able to supply a host of services in the reopening of the Belgian and French mills. The Luxembourg and Lorraine mills joined the cartel as of 1 April 1941, and agreements were reached with mills in the Dombrowa area bordering Upper Silesia. Although the overseas market had practically fallen through, all European countries had become dependent upon German iron.

The Stahlwerks-Verband succumbed in the reorganization of the iron and steel industry during 1942-43, after the setting up of the Reichsvereinigung Eisen. Its place has now been taken by the Walzstahl-Verband GmbH under the Eisen-u. Stahlwerksgemeinschaft (see below, Wartime reorganization).

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Other steel cartels:

AUTOMATENSTAHL-KONVENTION — Duesseldorf

Regulation of price and production.

Members include:
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff and Gebr. Stumm) — RM 40,000,000

EDELBANDSTAHLVEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Cartel agreement on refined steel strips.

Members include:
Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch) — RM 900,000
Gebr. Junghaus AG Uhrenfabriken, Schramberg i. Wttmbg. — RM 11,400,000

EDELSTAHL VERBAND — Duesseldorf

The Edelstahl Verband was one of the more powerful cartels which survived at least the initial wartime reorganization. Edelstahl includes various types of refined steel: crucible steel, electro steel, nickel steel, chromium steel, manganese steel, tungsten steel, molybdenum steel, etc.

Members include:
Steel Trust
Deutsche Edelstahlwerke AG, Krefeld — RM 14,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten — RM 36,000,000
Gebr. Boehler & Co. AG, Berlin — RM 5,000,000
Eisen-u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum (Otto Wolff) — RM 10,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine) — RM 50,000,000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden — RM 6,000,000
Stahlwerke Roechling-Buderus AG, Wetzlar — RM 3,000,000
Stahlwerk Westig, AG, Unna — RM 700,000
Vereinigte Oberschles.Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem) — 20,000,000

GUSSTAHLWALZEN-VEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Cartel for cast steel rollers.

Members include:
Maschinenbau AG vorm. Ehrhardt & Sehmer, Saarbruecken. (Commerz Bank and Deutsche Bank) — RM 1,600,000

VEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER VON KALTGEWALZTEM BANDSTAHL — Hagen

Cartel for cold rolled steel-strips.

Members include:

Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch)	RM	900,000
Stahlwerk Ergste AG, Ergste	RM	1,000,000
"Wurag" Eisen-u. Stahlwerke AG, Hohenlimburg (Steel Trust)	RM	1,500,000

INTERNAT.VEREINIGUNG FUER DIE AUSFUHR VON KALTGEWALZTEM BANDEISEN, Hagen

International export cartel for cold rolled steel-strips.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie,Hamm.(Krupp)"		7,667,000

KONVENTION DER KALTWALZWERKE — Hagen i. W.

Cartel for cold rolled steel.

Members include:

Steel Trust		
Bandeisenwalzwerke AG, Dinslaken	RM	1,500,000
"Wurag" Eisen u. Stahlwerke AG, Hohenlimburg	RM	1,500,000
Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch)	RM	900,000
Faradit Rohr-u. Walzwerke AG, Chemnitz	RM	600,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Gebr. Junghaus AG Uhrenfabriken, Schramberg i. Wttmbg.	RM	11,400,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Mettalindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann)	RM	6,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM	20,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie,Hamm.(Krupp)	"	7,667,000

ZENTRALVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN METALLWALZWERKS-u. HUETTENINDUSTRIE e.v.,Berlin

Central association of metal rolling mills and steel mill industry.

Members include:

Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metallwerke AG, Luedenscheid. (Roehnert - Harney - Quandt)	RM	3,500,000

VEREINIGTE WALZENGIESSEREIEN — Siegen

Members include:

Gontermann-Peipers AG f. Walzenguss u. Huettenbetrieb, Siegen	RM	2,400,000
Koelsch-Foelzer-Werke AG, Siegen	RM	3,189,300

HANDELSPOLITISCHE VEREINIGUNG VON WALZENGIESSEREIEN, Berlin

Members include:

Gontermann-Peipers AG f. Walzenguss u. Huettenbetrieb, Siegen	RM	2,400,000

OSTDEUTSCH-SAECHSISCHER HUETTENVEREIN e. V. Berlin

Members include:
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerk AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette. RM 4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau.(City of Sprottau and Deutsche Bank) RM 500,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER VERZINKEREIEN Duesseldorf

Export association for galvanized iron.

Officials
Otto Meier (Mannesmann)
Fritz Tegtmeyer (Hüttenwerke Siegerland AG, Steel Trust)

Members include:
Steel Trust
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf RM 10,000,000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen RM 25,000,000
Mannesmann
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf RM 180,000,000
Mannesmann Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin RM 5,000,000
Siegener AG f. Eisenkonstruktion..., Geisweid RM 750,000

Scrap iron

There are two main scrap-iron cartels in Germany, the older Deutsche Schrottvereinigung, and a Vereinigung der westdeutsche Schrottverbraucher, founded in December 1937. The older organization attempted to regulate prices, and both bought and sold scrap. The Westdeutsche association professed to confine itself to the distribution and import of scrap, attempting to coordinate demand and supply without concerning itself about prices. There was a territorial division with Deutsche Schrott.

DEUTSCHE SCHROTTVEREINIGUNG, GmbH Berlin

Affiliate: "Schrottag" Bayerische Schrott-AG, Nuernberg.

Officials
August Menzel (Mittelstahl)

Members include:
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz. (Otto Wolff) RM 8,333,300
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa.(Flick)" 28,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem) RM 20,000,000

VEREINIGUNG WESTDEUTSCHER SCHROTTVERBRAUCHER Duesseldorf

Westdeutsche was organized in 1937 with around 50 members, but it was considered probable that the number would be reduced by about half, since several of the dealers did not possess the necessary production capacity. One of the problems foreseen was the regulation of relations between independent dealers and the concern-dealers: Vereinigte Stahl, Kloeckner, and Hoesch had their own scrap companies.

Members include:

Bergbau- u. Huetten AG "Friedrichshuette", Herdorf. (Steel Trust)	RM 4,000,000
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM 26,000,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff and Stumm).	RM 40,000,000

STAHLKONSORTIUM GmbH Duesseldorf

Organization founded in 1930 to buy up a number of small iron and steel firms, in order to transfer stock ownership to members of the iron and steel cartels.

Manager: Otto Feine (Stahlwerks-Verband).

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Pipe and Tube Cartels

ROEHREN VERBAND GmbH Duesseldorf

There were a score of pipe and tube cartels, of which the most important were the Roehren Verband and the Grossrohr Verband. The Roehren Verband survived the wartime nationalizing of cartels on the ground that it already united all German producers. It was reputed to set the price not only of pipe and tubes manufactured in Germany, but in England and France also.

Officials
August Menzel (Mittelstahl)

Members include:
Steel Trust

Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf. Q: 45.52 %.	RM 460,000,000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf.	RM 10,000,000

Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed) RM 22,800,000
Kammerich-Werke AG, Brackwede RM 2,500,000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf RM 180,000,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann) RM 6,000,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick) Q:5.35% RM 28,000,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff, Stumm). RM 40,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem) RM 20,000,000

GROSSROHR-VERBAND GmbH — Deusseldorf

Cartel for large pipe and tubing, now merged with the Roehren-Verband.

Members include:
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen RM 15,568,000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust) RM 10,000,000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf. RM 180,000,000

ABFLUSSROHR-SYNDIKAT GmbH — Berlin

Drain-pipe cartel.
Members include:
Bergbau AG Lothringen, Bochum-Gerthe. (Wintershall) RM 20,800,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette. RM 4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG,Sprottau.(City of Sprottau and Deutsche Bank) RM 500,000

DEUTSCHE ABFLUSSROHR-VERKAUFSSTELLE GmbH

Drain-pipe sales syndicate, price regulating.

Members include:
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar RM 26,000,000
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG, Muelheim-Ruhr. (Steel Trust). RM 25,000,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette. RM 4,050,000

ABFLUSSROHR-AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG — Frankfurt/M

Drain-pipe export association.

Members include:
Warsteiner u. Herzogliche Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette. RM 4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau.(City of Sprottau and Deutsche Bank) RM 500,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER VON FALZ-u.STAHLPANZERROHREN, Berlin

Export association for grooved and steel-plate tubes.

Members include:	
Faradit Rohr-u. Walzwerk AG, Chemnitz	RM 600,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann)	RM 6,000,000

BIETER-GEMEINSCHAFT FUER GEBOHRTE ROHRE Hagen

Bidder agreement for bored tubes.

Members include:	
Benteler Werke AG, Bielefeld	RM 2,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten. (Steel Trust)	RM 36,000,000

VERBAND FUER GESCHWEISSTE STAHLROHRE Duesseldorf

Cartel for welded steel tubes.

Members include:	
Benteler-Werke AG, Bielefeld	RM 2,000,000
Kammerich-Werke AG, Brackwede	RM 2,500,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann)	RM 6,000,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff, Stumm)	RM 40,000,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER FUER GESCHWEISSTE STAHLROHRE, Duesseldorf

Export association of producers of welded steel tubes.

Members include:	
Faradit Rohr-u. Walzwerk AG, Chemnitz	RM 600,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann)	RM 6,000,000
Schmacke & Kumpmann AG, Hagen	RM 500,000

DEUTSCHER GUSSROHR-VERBAND Koeln

Cartel for cast tubes.

Members include:	
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM 26,000,000
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG, Muelheim-Ruhr. (Steel Trust).	RM 25,000,000
Eisenwerke Lanfach u. Karlstadt AG, Karlsdtadt. (Banks)	RM 700,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa.(Flick)	RM 28,000,000
Q: inland, 3.6 percent; export, 5.2 percent.	
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER LACKIERTER STAHLROHRE OHNE ISOLATION, Berlin

Export association of producers of unisolated varnished steel tubes.

Officials
Gerhard Maletz ("Kronprinz" AG)

Members include:
Faradit Rohr-u. Walzwerk AG, Chemnitz RM .600,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann) RM 6,000,000

VEREINIGUNG M.E. ROHRE — Hagen i. W.

Members include:
August Enders AG, Oberrahmede RM 405,000
Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch) RM 900,000

VERBAND FUER NAHTLOSES PRAEZISIONSSTAHLROHR — Solingen-Ohligs

Cartel for seamless precision steel-tubes.

Members include:
Benteler-Werke AG, Bielefeld RM 2,000,000
Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf.(Steel Trust) RM 10,000,000
Kammerich-Werke AG, Brackwede RM 2,500,000
"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann) RM 6,000,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen.(Wolff, Stumm) RM 40,000,000
Stahl-u. Walzwerke Grossenbaum AG, Duesseldorf. (Mannesmann) RM 9,989,000

ROHRBOGEN-VEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Regulation of price and production.

Members include:
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff and Stumm). RM 40,000,000

ROHRLEITUNGS-VERBAND — Berlin

Pipe cartel.

Members include:
Allgemeine Rohrleitung AG, Duesseldorf.(Herweg) RM 500,000
Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox Dampfkessel Werke AG, Berlin " 8,000,000
Mannesmann
Deutsche Rohrleitungsbau AG, Leipzig RM 2,500,000
Franz Seiffert & Co. AG, Berlin RM 1,350,000
Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken RM 2,500,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa.(Flick) RM 28,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin.(Goering combine) RM 50,000.000

VERBAND DER FREIEN ROHRSCHWEISSWERKE e.V. — Berlin

Association of independent pipe-welding works.

Members include:
Koelsch-Foelzer-Werke AG, Siegen RM 3,189,300

ROHRTEILE-VEREINIGUNG Duesseldorf

Pipe and tube parts association.

Members include:
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid (Arbed) RM 22,800,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER VON ROHRZUBEHOER Berlin

Export association of producers of tube and pipe fittings. RM 600,000

Members include:
Faradit Rohr u. Walzwerk AG, Chemnitz

VEREINIGUNG DER TUBENFABRIKEN e.V.

Association of tube manufacturers.

Members include:
AG fuer Metallindustrie vorm. Richter, Karlsruhe RM 560,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.) RM 20,575,000

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Iron and steel processed products.

There were always far more cartels in the field of iron and steel processed products than in the field of base materials. At the outbreak of the war they perhaps numbered somewhere in the neighborhood of 200. There were 121 alone in the field of the Economic Group "Raw Material Processing", which covered only a part of the industry. In addition there are the Economic Groups "Iron, Steel, and Sheet-Metal Products", "Fine Mechanics and Optics", and "Metal Goods". In the following pages 53 cartels are identified, among the most important of which are:

Reichsverband der Deutschen Armaturen-Industrie
Reichsverband fuer Blankstahl u. Wellen
Deutsche Federn Verband
Deutsches Handelsschrauben Syndikat
Klemmplatten-Gemeinschaft
Nietenverband
Oberschrauben GmbH
Vereinigung fuer rohgeschmiedete Staebe
Deutscher Stahlbau Verband
Verein deutsche Stahlformgiessereien
Deutsche Stahlgemeinschaft and subsidiary cartels.

DEUTSCHE ACHSENVERBAND GmbH — Hagen i.W.

Axels cartel

Members include:

Dittman-Neuhaus & Gabriel-Bergenthal AG, Warstein	RM 1,144,200
Gienanth-Werke Hochstein AG, Hochstein	RM 250,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette	RM 4,050,000

VEREINIGTE ARMATUREN GmbH — Mannheim

Members include:

Amag-Hilbert-Pegnitzhuette AG, Nuernberg	RM 1,646,100
Klein, Schanzlein & Becker AG, Frankenthal	RM 3,000,000

REICHSVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN ARMATUREN-INDUSTRIE — Berlin

This was a cartel association for fittings, with an affiliated export association. In 1936 the cartel made an agreement with the Vertragsverband der Eisenwarenhaendler fixing prices, and payment and delivery conditions. Officials Max Torkewitz (Deut. Spinnereimaschinenbau AG)

Members include:

Butzke-Werke AG, Berlin	RM 1,800,000
Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox-Dampfkessel-Werke AG, Berl.	RM 8,000,000
Deutsche Spinnereimaschinenbau AG, Ingolstadt	RM 2,000,000
Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken	RM 2,500,000
Gebr. Krueger & Co. AG, Berlin. (Phoeniz Naehmasch.)	RM 1,840,000
H. Maihak AG, Hamburg	RM 1,000,000
Potthof & Flume AG, Luenen	RM 250,000
Saechs-Anhaltische Armaturenfabrik & Metallwerke AG, Bemberg	RM 200,000
Franz Seiffert & Co. AG, Berlin. (Mannesmann)	RM 1,350,000
Triton-Belco AG, Hamburg	RM 950,000

AUTO-FEDERN-VEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Automobile springs cartel.

Members include:

Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl. (Steel Trust)	RM 3,750,000

BAUSTAHLGEWEBE GmbH — Duesseldorf

Members include:

Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

REICHSVERBAND FUER BLANKSTAHL U. WELLEN — Duesseldorf

Members include:

Borsig-Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg O.S. (Schering)	RM 15,000,000
Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch)	RM 900,000
Gebr. Junghaus AG Uhrenfabriken, Schramberg i. Wttmbg.	RM 11,400,000
Isolation AG, Mannheim-Neckarau. (Brown Boveri)	RM 750,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten. (Steel Trust)	RM 36,000,000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden	RM 6,000,000
Stahlwerk Ergste AG, Ergste	RM 1,000,000

INTERNATIONAL BREITFLANSCHTRAEGER-VERBAND — Luxembourg

International cartel for wide flange beams, with German administrative office at Peine.

Members include:

Eisenwerk-Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg Huette. (Flick)	RM 26,250,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. (Haniel) Q: 7.31%	RM 60,000,000
Ilseder Huette, Peine. (VIAG)	RM 42,600,000

BREMSGESTAENGTEILE-VEREINIGUNG — Hagen i.W.

Cartel for brake-rod parts.

Members include:

Vereinigte Flanschenfabriken u. Stanzwerke AG, Hattingen.	RM 800,000

EDELSTAHL-ZIEHEREIEN-VEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Members include:

Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch)	RM 900,000
Stahlwerk Ergste AG, Ergste	RM 1,000,000

DEUTSCHE FEDERN VERBAND

Steel-springs cartel. — Hagen i.W.

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Bochumer Verein f.Gussstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum	RM 10,000,000
Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl	RM 3,750,000
Dittmann-Neuhaus & Gabriel-Berbenthal AG, Warstein	RM 1,144,200
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden	RM 6,000,000
Vereinigte Westdeutsche Waggonfabriken AG, Koeln-Deutz	RM 11,000,000

GEMEINSCHAFT DER FEDERNWERKE — Hagen

Members include:
- Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl. (Steel Trust) — RM 3,750,000

GEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER FEILENFABRIKANTEN

Association of German file manufacturers.

Members include:
- Aktien-Feilen-Fabrik Sangerhausen, Sangerhausen. — RM 100,000

DEUTSCHER VERBAND FUER FELD-, KLEIN-, INDUSTRIE-BAHNMATERIAL, — Berlin

Members include:
- Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin — RM 17,480,000
- Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl. (Steel Trust) — RM 3,750,000

DEUTSCHE FELGEN- U. SCHUTZBLECH-VERBAND e.V. Wuppertal-Elberfeld

Cartel for rims and guard plates.
Officials Gerhard Maletz ("Kronprinz" AG)

Members include:
- "Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Ohligs. (Mannesmann) — RM 6,000,000

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER FLANSCHENFABRIKEN — Duesseldorf

Association of interests (Interessenvereinigung), without production-quota obligations, of German flange manufacturers.

Members include:
- Bebitz Mitteldeutsche Flanschenfabrik AG, Lebendorf — RM 330,000
- Vereinigte Flanschenfabriken u. Stanzwerke AG, Hattingen — RM 800,000

AUSFUHRGEMEINSCHAFT FUER GESCHWEISSTE KETTEN — Schwerte

Export association for welded chains.

Members include:
- Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed) — RM 18,000,000
- Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp) — RM 7,667,000

REICHSVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN GUETEKETTEN-INDUSTRIE — Schwerte

Members include:
- Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed) — RM 18,000,000
- Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp) — RM 7,667,000

DEUTSCHER HANDELSKETTEN-Verband GmbH — Hagen i.W.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG. Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG.(Haniel) Q: 5.48%.	RM 60,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz, (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm.(Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

REICHSVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN HANDELSKETTEN-INDUSTRIE

Members include:

Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

DEUTSCHES HANDELSSCHRAUBEN SYNDIKAT GmbH — Duesseldorf

Price fixing cartel and sales agent for Handelsschrauben.
Officials Friedrich Stursberg (Fried.Boesner GmbH f. Neuwied)

Members include:

Archimedes Schles.-Saechs. Schraubenfabriken AG, Breslau.	RM 1,625,000
Bahnbedarf-Rodberg AG, Darmstadt. (Boesner GmbH)	RM 500,000
Duesseldorfer Eisenhuettenges., Rattingen (Otto Wolff)	RM 1,540,000
Eisenwerk Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM 2,000,000
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM 22,800,000
F.W. de Fries AG f Schrauben & Nietenfabrikation, Kerner.	RM 250,000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM 105,000,000
Norddeutsche Schrauben u. Mutternwerke AG, Peine. (Ilseder Huette)	RM 500,000

HOLZSCHRAUBEN-VERBAND GmbH — Duesseldorf

Price fixing cartel for wood screws.
Officials Friedrich Stursberg (Fried. Boesner GmbH and Neuwied)

Members include:

Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

DEUTSCHE HUFEISENTUFFER-BAUVEREINIGUNG — Siegen

Members include:

Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund. (Steel Trust)	RM 15,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000

KLEMMPLATTEN-GEMEINSCHAFT — Plettenberg

Clamps cartel.

Members include:

Steel Trust		
August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn.	RM	100,000,000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM	15,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM	36,000,000
Duesseldorfer Eisenhuettenges., Rattingen. (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,540,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff and Stumm)	RM	40,000,000
Eisenwerk-Ges. Maximilianshuette, Sulzbach-Rosenberg Huette. (Flick combine)	RM	26,250,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick combine)	RM	28,000,000
Eisenwerk Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg. (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM	2,000,000
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM	22,800,000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden	RM	6,000,000

VERBAND DER FABRIKANTEN VON MOTORRADFELGEN — Wuppertal-Elberfeld

Cartel for motorcycle wheel rims.
Officials Gerhard Maletz ("Kronprinz" AG Solingen)

Members include:

"Kronprinz" AG f. Metallindustrie, Solingen-Phligs. (Mannesmann)	RM	6,000,000

NIETENVERBAND GmbH — Duesseldorf

Rivets cartel.

Members include:

Archimedes Schles.-Saechs. Schraubenfabriken AG, Breslau.	RM	1,625,000
Borsig-Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg O.S. (Schering)	RM	15,000,000
Duesseldorfer Eisenhuetten Ges. Rattingen. (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,540,000
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM	22,800,000
Norddeutsche Schrauben-u. Mutternwerke AG, Peine. (Ilseder)	RM	500,000
Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin	RM	17,480,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M (Metallges)	RM	20,575,000

NIETENVERKAUFSKONTOR GmbH

Members include:

Duesseldorfer Eisenhuettenges, Rattingen (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,540,000

OBERSCHRAUBEN GmbH — Duesseldorf

Calculation cartel which also regulated production and prices.

Members include:

Archimedes Schles-Saechs. Schraubenfabriken AG, Breslau	RM	1,625,000
August Thyssen Huette Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn. (Steel Trust)	RM	100,000,000
Bahnbedarf-Rodberg AG, Darmstadt. (Boesner GmbH)	RM	500,000
Eisenwerk Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM	2,000,000
Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein, Kohlscheid. (Arbed)	RM	22,800,000
Kloeckner Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105;000;000
Duesseldorfer Eisenhuettenges, Mattingen (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,540,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff, Stumm)	RM	40,000,000
Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin	RM	17,480;000
Norddeutsche Schrauben-u. Mutternwerke AG, Peine. (Ilseder)	RM	500,000
Schering AG, Berlin	RM	48;000;000
Borsig-Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg O.S. (Schering)	RM	15,000,000

PFLUGSCHAR-VERBAND — Gevelsberg-Vogelsang

Plowshare cartel.

Members include:

Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederscheld.	RM	2,316,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten. (Steel Trust)	RM	36,000,000

RASIERKLINGEN-KARTELL — Solingen

There was a Rasierklingenindustrie e.V. and a Razor Blade Cartel sharing the same office (Koelner ST, 37) at Solingen. The cartel regulated quality and prices, and included the entire industry of some 460 members. Out of 920 million razor blades sold in 1937, about one third were sold by one firm; about 76% of the balance were sold by a dozen firms; and the remaining small quantity were sold by 440 firms producing razor blades as by-products.

Members include;
Gillette Safety Razor Co. GmbH Berlin.
Roth-Buechner GmbH, Berlin

RILLENSCHIENWEICHEN-VEREINIGUNG — Oberhausen-Sterkrade

Railway-points cartel

Members include:

Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum. (Steel Trust)	RM	10,000,000
Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin	RM	17,480,000

VEREINIGUNG FUER ROHGESCHMIEDETE STAEBE — Hagen i.W.

Cartel for forged crude-steel bars.

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Bochumer Verein f. Gussstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum	RM 10,000,000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15,000,000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM 25,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM 36,000,000
Eisen u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum. (Otto Wolff)	RM 10,000,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG (Haniel). Q:7.45%	RM 60,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 9.73%	RM 101,800,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick). Q: 6.34%	RM 28,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering Combine)	RM 50,000,000
Saechsische Gussstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden.	RM 6,000,000
Stahlwerk Mannheim AG, Mannheim.	RM 1,100,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

VEREINIGUNG FUER SCHRANKSTANGEN

Members include:

Doehner AG, Letmathe (Hoesch)	RM 900,000

SCHRAUBEN-UNION GmbH

Members include:

Archimedes Schles.-Saechs. Schraubenfabriken AG, Breslau.	RM 1,625,000

SCHRAUBEN-U. MUTTERNVERBAND — Duesseldorf

Screw and nut cartel.

Members include:

Duesseldorfer Eisenhuettenges., Rattingen (Otto Wolff)	RM 1,540,000
Schering AG, Berlin	RM 48,000,000
Borsig-Kokswerke AG, Hindenburg O.S. (Schering)	RM 15,000,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER SCHUHNAEGELFABRIKANTEN GmbH — Duesseldorf

Union of shoe-nail manufacturers.

Members include:

Eisen-u. Drahtwerk Erlau AG, Aalen, Wttmbg.	RM 276,000

DEUTSCHER SPRITZGUSSVERBAND e.V. — Berlin

Members include:

Butzke-Werke AG, Berlin	RM 1;800;000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000

SPURSTANGEN VEREINIGUNG II — Oberhausen

Members include:

Bochumer Verein f.Gusstahlfavrikation. (Steel Trust)	RM 10,000,000

STABZIEHEREIEN-VEREINIGUNG — Duesseldorf

Association regulating prices and production.

Members include:

Isolation AG, Mannheim-Neckerau. (Brown Boveri)	RM 750,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Otto Wolff)	RM 40,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Stahlwerk Ergste AG, Ergste	RM 1;000;000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000
"Wurag" Eisen u. Stahlwerke AG, Hohenlimburg. (Steel Tr.)	RM 1,500,000

DEUTSCHER STAHLBAU-VERBAND — Berlin

Steel construction union.

Officials

August Menzel (Mittelstahl)
Director Russow

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Dortmunder Union Brueckenbau AG, Dortmund	RM 2,000,000
Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl	RM 3;750;000
Deutsche Rohrleitungsbau AG, Leipzig. (Mannesmann)	RM 2,500,000
Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken	RM 2,500;000
Eikomag Eisenkonstruktionen u. Maschinenfabrik AG, Duesseldorf-Benrath. (Otto Wolff)	RM 500,000
Eisenwerk Kaiserlautern, Kaiserlautern. (banks)	RM 500,000
Hein, Lehmann & Co AG Eisenkonstruktionen, Duesseldorf. (Industrie Bank)	RM 4,000,000
Hilgers AG, Rheinbrohl. (Bank f.Industrie and Hein, Lehmann)	RM 1,800,000
Koelsch-Foelzer-Werke AG, Siegen	RM 3;189;000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen.	RM 160,000;000
Luebecker Flender-Werke AG, Luebeck. (Comm. Bank and Dresdner Bank)	RM 900,000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen. (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM 6,400,000

Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM 28,000,000
Reuter & Straube AG, Halle	RM 100,000
Schmidt, Kranz & Co, Nordhäuser Maschinenfabrik AG, Nordhäusen.	RM 200,000
Siegener AG f. Eisenkonstruktion... Geisweid	RM 750,000
Steffens & Noelle AG, Berlin-Tempelhof	RM 3,000,000
Joseph Voegele AG, Mannheim	RM 3,506,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER STAHLFLASCHENFABRIKEN Duesseldorf

Cartel for steel flasks, with sales syndicate.

Members include:

Deutsche Roehrenwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust).	RM 10,000,000
Mannesmannroehren-Werke, Duesseldorf.	RM 180,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Saechsische Gusstahl-Werke Doehlen AG, Dresden	RM 6,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER STAHLFORMGIESSEREIEN Duesseldorf

Officials
August Menzel (Mittelstahl)

Members include:

Steel Trust	
Bochumer Verein f.Gusstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum.	RM 10,000,000
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG, Muelheim-Ruhr	RM 25,000,000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15,000,000
Huettenwerke Siegenland AG, Siegen	RM 25,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM 36,000,000
G. Krautheim AG, Chemnitz-Altendorf	RM 889,800
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Stahlwerk Mannheim AG, Mannheim	RM 1,100,000

DEUTSCHE STAHLGEMEINSCHAFT GmbH Essen

This cartel for forged steel products, such as steel bars, axels, railway wheels with fixed axels, and the like, was one of the strongest of the iron and steel cartels. The GmbH company, under the manager ship of Heinrich Niebuhr, functioned as a sales syndicate for several affiliated cartels. In the wartime reorganization, although at first it looked like the Stahlgemeinschaft would survive, the syndicate was liquidated and its place taken by new cartel-syndicate, the Schmiedestahl-Verband, under the same manager.

Members included:

Steel Trust	
Bochumer Verein f.Gusstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum	RM 10,000,000
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, Dortmund	RM 15,000,000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten	RM 36,000,000

LOKOMOTIVRADSTZ-VERBAND

Cartel for locomotive wheels and axels.

Members included:

Fried. Krupp AG, Essen	RM 160;000;000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM 28,000,000

GEMEINSCHAFT FUER LOSE ACHSEN

Cartel for loose axels.

Members included:

Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM 28,000,000

GEMEINSCHAFT FUER LOSE RADKORPER

Cartel for loose wheels.

Members included:

Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM 28,000,000

RADREIFENGEMEINSCHAFT

Cartel for steel wheel hoops, with which there was affiliated an export association.

Members included:

Gutehoffungshuette Oberhausen AG,(Haniel)	RM 60,000,000
Quota: inland, 5.31%; export, 6.0%.	
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen	RM 160;000;000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM 28,000,000
Quota:inland, 13.1%; export, 5.0%.	
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

RADSATZGEMEINSCHAFT

Railway wheel sets cartel.

Members included:

Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG,(Haniel)	RM 60,000,000
Q: 6.88%.	
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen	RM 160,000,000

Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. RM 28,000,000
(Flick)Q: 9.55%.
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, RM 20,000,000
Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)

SCHMIEDESTUECK—VEREINIGUNG

Cartel for forged pieces

Members included:
Steel Trust
Bochumer Verein f. G... RM 10,000,000
Gusstahlfabrikation AG, Bochum
Dortmund-Hoerder Huettenverein AG, RM 15,000,000
Dortmund
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten RM 36;000;000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG, RM 60,000,000
(Haniel). Q:11.96%.
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen RM 160;000;000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. RM 50,000,000
(Goering combine)
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, RM 20,000,000
Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)

STAHLRAEDER GmbH Duesseldorf

Steel wheels syndicate.

Members include:
Steel Trust
Deutsche Eisenwerke AG,Muelheim-Ruhr RM 25;000;000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten RM 36;000;000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. RM 28,000,000
(Flick). Q:7.24%.
Vereinigte Oberschles Huettenwerke AG, RM 20,000,000
Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)

NOTGEMEINSCHAFT DER TURBINENHERSTELLER

Compulsory association of turbine manufacturers.

Members include:
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin(Goering RM 50,000,000
combine)

DEUTSCHE RÖHRENVERBAND Hagen

Members include:
Bochumer Verein f. Gusstahlfabrikation RM 10,000,000
AG, Bochum. (Steel Trust)

* * *
*

A. REICHSVEREINIGUNG EISEN

Wartime Reorganization of Cartels in the Iron and Steel Industry

Faced with such a large number of cartels---- some 300 ---- many of which were in closely related fields or actually duplicated each other, the government proposed shortly after the outbreak of the war to simplify the whole structure by eliminating a considerable number. This was accomplished by weeding-out, by combining, and by subordinating remaining organizations to "rationalized," super-cartels. The program fitted in with the Reichsvereinigung development in 1942.

The Reichsvereinigung Eisen (RVE) was created in May 1942. In scope it was the most inclusive of any of the super-cartels, embracing nearly all phases of the iron and steel industry from the mining of the ore to the wholesale dealers in finished products. (It did not originally include the machinery industry, iron and steel construction, and certain branches of iron-foundry work.) It united producers and dealers, and brought under single control all cartels with the exception of those for such distant by-products as cement (Huettenzement) and Thomasmehl (fertilizer of pulverized basic slag). The official objects of RVE were:

Tasks in all fields of the iron industry, especially the increase of output and the rationalization of production. Preparation of plans for furtherance of the industry, procurement of raw materials, production, imports and exports, and supervision of the carrying out of such plans. Furtherance and introduction of technical processes. Planning and distribution of raw materials and allied materials, fuel and scrap, without regard to existing privileges (namely, prior rights of mill mines). Transportation planning. Regulation of the market. Closing down of market-regulating associations. Price questions. Equalization between members. Supervision of the iron and steel industry, statistics etc. Simplification of relations between the cartels. Closing-downs of plants.

The management of the RVE was entrusted to Hans-Guenther Sohl (Krupp, Roheisen-Verband). with the assistance of an attorney, Eugen Langen. The Praesidium or Executive Committee of the directorate is composed of the chairman, Hermann Roechling (Roechling'sche Eisen u. Stahlwerke GmbH, Voelklingen), appointed by the Minister of Economics, and the following members of the directorate chosen by the chairman:

Friedrich Flick (Flick combine)
Paul Pleiger (Goering combine)
Ernst Poensgen (Steel Trust)
Alfred Pott (Demag)
August Schmidt v. Schmidfelden
Walter Steinwerden (Steinwerden Stahlgrosshandlung)
Wilhelm Zangen (Mannesmann)

The general directorate is composed of the following members (appointed by the Reichs Economics Minister):

Karl Eckert (Adler Motors)
Friedrich Flick (Flick combine, Mitteldeutsche Stahl)
Heins Gehm (Deutsche Edelstahlwerke AG, Otavi mines)
Paul Goerens (Krupp)

Hans Hahl (Roningen, Luxembourg)
Gustav Horbach (Koeln)
Konrad Kroeger (Luebeck)
Director Kuchinka (Witkowitzer Bergbau)
Franz Leitner (Gebr. Boehler & Co, Vienna)
Georg Luebsen (Gutehoffnungshuette)
Otto Make (Bochum)
Hans Malzacher (Teschen, O.S.)
Alois Meyer (Arbed)
Albert Noell (Geisweider Eisenwerke)
Dr. Petraschi (Vienna)
Walter Pfeiffer (Oehler Eisenwerk Theo. Pfeiffer)
Paul Pleiger (Goering Combine)
Ernst Poensgen (Steel Trust)
Alfred Pott (Demag)
Heins Ruppe (Neunkirchen)
Karl Raabe (Mittelstahl, Flick)
Karl Theodor Roechling(Roechling'sche Eisen u. Stahlwerke)
Hans-Guenther Sohl (Krupp)
Franz Somya (Litzmannstadt)
Rudolf Scheer-Hennings (Stahlwerks-Verband)
August Schmidt v. Schmidtfelden (Vienna)
Major Hans Schu (Berlin)
Walter Steinweden (Steinweden Stahlgrosshandlung)
Erich Tgahrt (Hoesch)
Hermann Vaillant (Berlin-Tempelhof)
Alfons Wagner (Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke)
Fritz Wesemann (Maximilianshuette, Flick combine)
Wilhelm Zangen (Mannesmannroehren)

Two problems raised by the creation of the RVE were (a) its position vis-a-vis the Economic Groups, and (b) the manner in which it should assimilate the cartels. As to the Groups, it appears that with respect to one of them at least, the Economic Group Iron-producing Industry (Eisenschaffende Industrie), the RVE has pushed the Group very much into the background. It was announced in October 1943 that in order to carry out its tasks, the RVE had seen fit to establish Field Offices, which would take over certain functions from the District Organizations of the Group Iron-producing Industry. The division of work between the Group organizations and the RVE Field Offices was determined by Chairman Roechling. The number and location of Field Offices was coordinated with the district organization of the Industrial Ring "Iron Production" under Speer's Ministry for Armaments. The leaders of the District Organizations of the Group became leaders of the RVE's Field Offices, and the Field Offices thenceforth functioned as business offices of the Leaders of the District Committees of the RVE and also of the District Deputies of the Industrial Ring " Iron Production". The following Field Offices were established:

1. Duesseldorf for the Northwest District.
2. Saarbruecken for the Southwest District
3. Berlin for the Central Germany District
4. Gleiwitz for the Upper Silesian District
5. Vienna for the Austrian District.

B. EISEN UND STAHL WERKSGEMEINSCHAFT

The assimilation of the cartels has not proved a simple task. In the first place the RVE was, if anything, too all-inclusive, and shortly after its organization a second super-cartel, subordinate to the first, was established to control steel-and rolling mills and coordinate cartels in this branch of the iron and steel industry. Its name is the Eisen-u. Stahlwerkgemeinschaft (Esge). The official objects of Esge are those of the RVE; it is merely a subsidiary agency to which RVE delegated its powers in a particular field. Its officers are:

Chairman: Wilhelm Zangen (Mannesmann)
Hon. Chairman: Ernst Poensgen (Steel Trust)
Deputy Chairmen: Rudolf Scheer-Hennings (Stahlwerks-Verband) Schwede (Stahlverein, Steel Trust)
Directors: Burkart (Flick combine) Heimann-Kreuser (Arbed, Deutsche Drahtwalzwerke AG) M. C. Mueller Tghart (Hoesch) Kuchinka (Witkowitzer Bergbau)

Esge set about rationzlizing the steel cartels in the following manner. It was found that a large number of products could be divided into two groups: Group I (semi-products, structural steel, broad flanges, railway material, bars, perforated steel partitions, rolled wire, etc.); Group II (boiler plate, tinplate, sheet metal, flitches, strip steel, etc.). A Profilstahl-Verband was organized for producers of Group I products, and a Flachstahl-Verband for producers of Group II products. However, it was felt that a number of existing cartels were already adequately nationalized, and accordingly, in 1942, it was proposed that they be allowed to continue to function. The latter included:

Roehren-Verband (Duesseldorf)
Grossrohr-Verband (Duesseldorf)
Roheisen-Verband (Essen)
Deutsche Stahlgemeinschaft GmbH (Essen)
Schmiedestueck-Vereinigung
Radsatz-Vereinigung
Radreifen-Vereinigung
Vereinigung fuer rohgeschmiedete Staebe (Hagen)
Edelstahl-Verband (Duesseldorf)

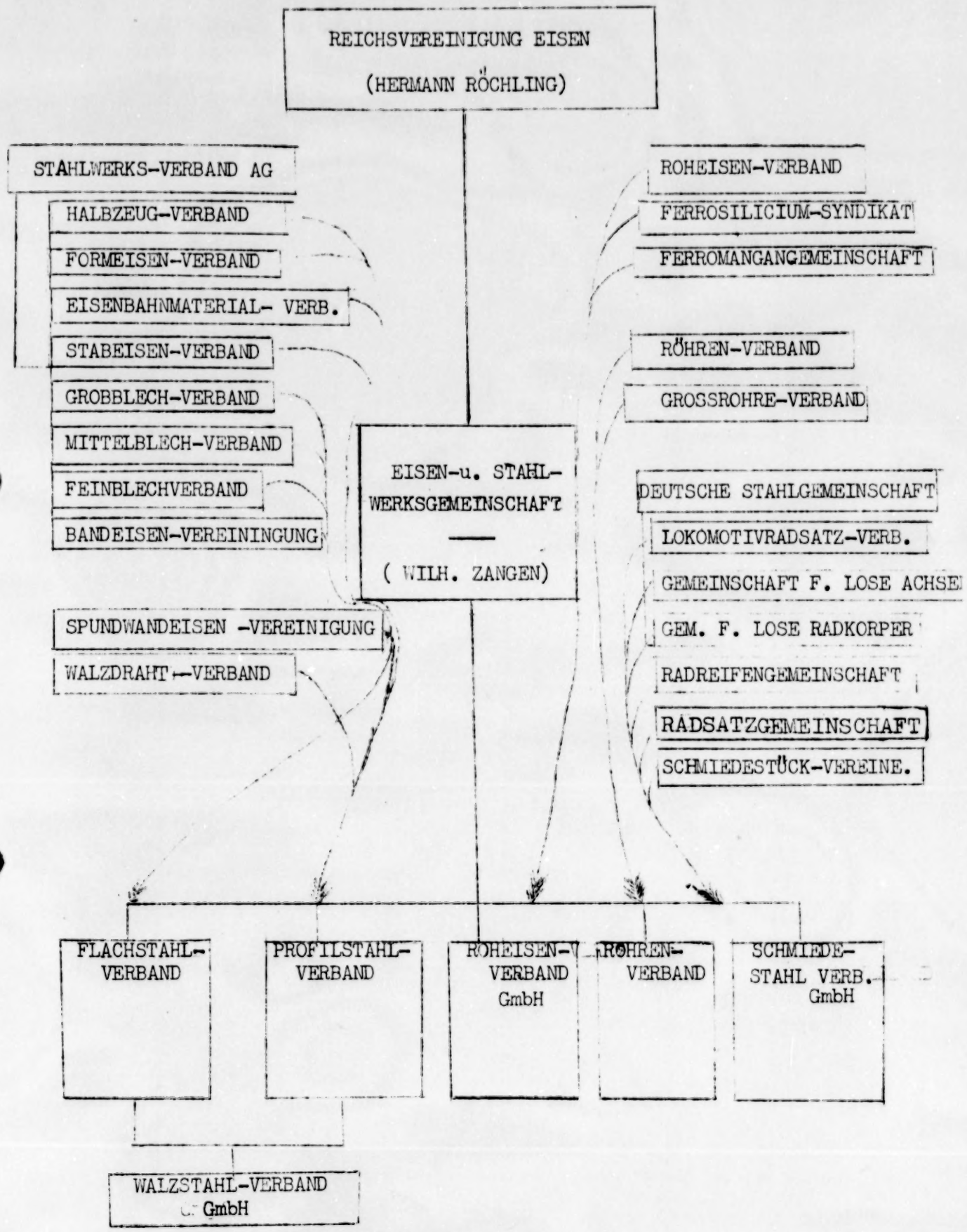
In creating the Profilstahl and the Flachstahl cartels, Esge was setting up substitutes for the powerful Stahlwerks-Verband cartels. Comparing Esge with the Rohstahlgemeinschaft, one of the principal constituent cartels of the Stahlwerks-Verband, Chairman Zangen could claim that Esge had the advantage of uniting all steel works and rolling mills, including some that had not yet belonged to the Rohstahlgemeinschaft, among which were certain units of the Goering combine. In 1943 the Stahlwerks-Verband AG was accordingly dissolved. Yet not entirely. Since the Stahlwerks-Verband AG served as a business organ for its constituent cartels, it was thought fit to have a similar organ for the Profilstahl-Verband and the Flachstahl-Verband; and a Walzstahl-Verband GmbH was organized for this purpose, consideration being taken of existing rights and obligations of the Stahlwerks-Verband AG. The management of the new Walzstahl-Verband GmbH is composed of:

Vosgerau (from Stahlwerks-Verband)
Steiner (Economic Group manager)
Buchmann (Deutsche Drahtwalzwerke AG)
Dahmen (from Stahlwerks-Verband)
Feine (from Stahlwerks-Verband)
Kuepper
Lichtenberg (from Stahlwerks-Verband)
Weichhardt (from Stahlwerks-Verband)

Another reform accomplished in 1943 was the abolition of the Deutsche Stahlgemeinschaft GmbH, and the fusion of its constituent cartels Schmiedestrueck, Radsatz, and Radreifen, into a new cartel called the Schmiedestahl-Verband, GmbH. The manager of Schmiedestahl is Heinrich Niebuhr, of the old Stahlgemeinschaft. In the accompanying chart showing the present five main cartels a number of the mergers are apparent.

The end results of these many complicated changes are unimpressive. There are fewer cartels than formerly, but this is in the interest of stricter cartellization rather than a relaxation. Even the reduction in number is deceptive, since the syndicates and export associations have apparently been left for the most part untouched. The same persons control the cartels and manage the syndicates as formerly. The same interests are united, if anything more closely than ever. There are no longer any outsiders. The cartels are subordinated to two semi-official associations Esge and RVE, but these are staffed by the private individuals whose companies form the cartels. The cartels no longer seek to limit production as a whole; on the contrary in furtherance of the war effort they have sought to increase it; but with the power of distributing orders and regulating production of individual members so that relative positions are protected. The price-fixing function has been given up, but the government price-control guarantees profits. In general, for any sacrifice of private rights, the iron and steel cartels have gained formidable semi-official powers of regulation and coercion.

PRINCIPAL IRON AND STEEL CARTELS -1944



III. WIRE AND CABLE

The difficulties in organizing the wire and cable industry occupied the Ministry of Economics over a long period of years, and it was not until 1942 that a temporarily satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. It was estimated that there were in the entire industry approximately 800 firms, with facilities for producing a great deal more wire and cable than could be absorbed by the home market under ordinary conditions. This led in the past to sharp competition, the organization of strict export associations, and very determined efforts to control or break into foreign markets. Many of the producers were subsidiaries or affiliates of the big steel concerns which enjoyed the large quotas in the cartels; they thus enjoyed the strongest support. There were, however, a sufficient number of outsiders to provide a constant obstacle to the complete cartellization of the industry. The result was a compulsory cartel as early as 1934, numerous interferences by the Ministry of Economics, compulsory prolongations of cartel agreements from year to year, and unsatisfactory conditions in general until the situation was partially cleared up in 1942 by the creation of two super-cartels, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Drahtindustrie (Dortmund) and the Verband Deutscher Drahtseilwerke (Berlin).

In the following pages twenty-seven wire and cable cartels and syndicates are identified. These fall into four groups: (1) three associations for wire-rod (Walzdraht), the basic product, which are now under the Profilstahl-Verband. (2) twelve associations for drawn wire (Draht), which are now under the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Drahtindustrie. (3) six for cables and wire rope (Drahtseil), now united in the Verband Deutscher

Drahtseilwerke. (4) a miscellaneous group of six cartels, mostly for specialized products.

WALZDRAHTVERBAND

The Walzdrahtverband was the cartel for wire-rods, the primary material for numerous kinds of further processed wire products. The cartel united most or all of the major producers. It was a member of the international cartel, and was owner of a syndicate corporation, Deutsche Drahtwalzwerke AG, which functioned as sales organ for the members. It appears that the cartel has now been absorbed by the Profilstahl-Verband under the Eisen-u. Stahlwerksgemeinschaft and the Reichsvereinigung Eisen.

Members included:

Steel Trust	
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf Quota: 470,977 t. (27.65%)	RM 460,000,000
August Thyssen Huette AG, Duisburg-Hamborn	RM 100,000,000
Bandeisenwalzwerke AG, Dinslaken	RM 1,500,000
Huettenwerke Siegerland AG, Siegen	RM 25,000,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm	RM 4,000,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG	RM 60,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund	RM 101,800,000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM 105,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

INTERNATIONALE WALZDRAHTVERBAND

Prices for the export market were regulated by this international cartel for wire-rods, with which the Walzdrahtverband and its members were affiliated.

DEUTSCHE DRAHTWALZWERKE AG Duesseldorf

This corporation, the stock of which was owned by the Walzdrahtverband, functioned as sales agency for rolled wire and regulated production of members of the cartel by means of quotas. The corporation had a stock capital of RM 200,000, with total assets of RM 8,865,861 in 1939.

If it was affected by the reorganizations following the setting up of the Profilstahl-Verband under the Reichsvereinigung Eisen, its functions have probably been taken over by the Walzstahl-Verband GmbH (see above, p. 67).

Directorate (1939):
Hans Lothar v. Gemmingen
Karl Heimann-Kreuser (Arbed)
Rudolf Hannesen
Carl Baum
Carl Lipp
Alfred Baranek
Franz Haug

Management:
Eduard Buchmann
Erhard Bauer
Max Krawinkel

Quota members include:

Arbed		
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim	RM	18,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume-Eschweiler Draht AG, Koeln-Muelheim	RM	1;000;000
Walzwerke AG vorm. E. Boecking & Co., Koeln-Muelheim (Felten & Guilleaume)	RM	3,000,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. Q: 192,452 t. (11.93%)	RM	60,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund Q: 117,877 t.	RM	101,800,000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen Q: 224,547 t. (13.9%)	RM	160,000,000
Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, Neunkirchen. (Wolff, Stumm)	RM	40;000;000
Ruhrstahl AG, Witten. (Steel Trust)	RM	36;000;000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM	20,000,000

DRAHTVERBAND GmbH Duesseldorf

By far the most important of all the wire cartels was the Drahtverband and its syndicate company, Drahtverband GmbH. This cartel and syndicate had about 150 members, representing 80-85 percent of the capacity of the German wire industry. All of the big steel concerns were members. The cartel set production quotas, and fixed prices.

Officials:
Karl Kupfrian (Drahtwerke Waldboeckelheim AG)

DRAHTVERBAND (Cont'd)

Members include:

Eisen-u. Drahtwerk Erlau AG, Aalen, Wttmbg.	RM	276,000
Arbed		
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim	RM	18,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume-Eschweiler Draht AG, Koeln-Muelheim	RM	1,000,000
Walzwerke AG vorm. E. Boecking & Co., Koeln-Muelheim. (Felten & Guilleaume)	RM	3,000,000
Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG	RM	60,000,000
Quota: inland, 20,151 t. (3.5%); export, 30,359 t. (7.5%)		
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoffnungshuette)	RM	9,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund	RM	101,800,000
Q: 50,275 t.		
Isolation AG, Mannheim-Neckarau. (Brown Boveri)	RM	750,000
Kloeckner-Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105,000,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde i. W. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM	1,056,000
P. A. Rentrop AG, Altena i. W.	RM	200,000
Saarbruecker Drahtwarenfabrik AG, Saarbruecken. (Heckel)	RM	150,000
Sueddeutsche Drahtindustrie AG, Mannheim-Waldhof. (Wendel KG)	RM	600,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM	20,000,000
Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	460,000,000
Quota: 212,549 t. (22.04%)		
Westfaelsiche Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

HAGENER VEREINIGUNG (Vereinigung der freien Drahtwerke und Drahtstiftfabriken, Hagen, i. W.)

The second major wire cartel was the Hagener Vereinigung, representing 15-20 percent of the industry's capacity, which united about all producers not members of the Drahtverband. Since the period 1930-33 the Drahtverband and the Hagener Vereinigung have divided the field between them, but have maintained control of the market only with the aid of frequent interference of the Ministry of Economics. The Drahtverband set quotas; the Hagener Vereinigung did not. Since 1933 an agreement (requested by the Ministry of Economics) existed between the two associations whereby the Vereinigung consented to abide by prices of the Drahtverband.

HAGENER VEREINIGUNG (Cont'd)

Members include:

Gebr. Junghaus AG Uhrenfabriken, Schramberg i. Wttmbg.	RM	11,400,000
Kammerich-Werke AG, Brackwede	RM	2,500,000
Press-Stanz-u. Ziehwerke Rud. Chillingworth AG, Nuernberg.	RM	1,640,700
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000

IWECO (Internationale Drahtexport Gesellschaft) Brussels

IWECO, the international wire export association, firmly regulated the export market and export prices asked by German, Luxembourg, and Belgian producers. This cartel was considered so essential for the German producers that one of the principal reasons for the compulsory prolongation of the Drahtverband was that the measure was necessary for maintaining IWECO.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume-Eschweiler Draht AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	1,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund	RM	101,800,000
P. A. Rentrop AG, Altena i. W.	RM	200,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000

Other wire cartels of less importance than the Drahtverband and the Hagener Vereinigung were:

FEDERDRAHTVERBAND Hagen

Cartel for springs-wire.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

VERBAND FUER OVALSTAHLDRAHT, KABELDECKDRAHT UND GEZOGENES MUTTERNEISEN — Duesseldorf

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Quota: Ovalstahldraht, 6.49%; Kabeldeckdraht, 18.12%; Mutterneisen, 8.5%.	RM 101,800,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

VERBAND FUER SECHSECKIGES DRAHTGEFLECHT — Duesseldorf

This cartel in the past had a very strong position. In 1936 there were only two outsiders, a firm in Koeln and a firm in Gruena, Saxony. As of 1 January 1937, however, regulation of domestic sales was given up. The cartel was continued by decree of the Reich Minister of Economics as an export association.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 7.03%	RM 101,800,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM 1,056,000
Saarbruecker Drahtwarenfabrik AG, Saarbruecken. (Heckel)	RM 150,000
Sueddeutsche Drahtindustrie AG, Mannheim-Waldhof. (Wendel KG)	RM 600,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen- u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM 4,000,000

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FUER SECHSECKIGES DRAHTGEFLECHT — Brussels

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen- u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000

GESAMTVERBAND DER HERSTELLER VIERECKIGER DRAHTGEFLECHT, e.V. — Berlin

This cartel was made compulsory in 1934. It fixed prices, entered into agreements with other cartels, such as the Verband Deutscher Eisenwarenhaendler for the retail trade,

and maintained for sales purposes a territorial division of the country into four main regions.

Members include:

Adolf Deichsel, Drahtwerke u. Seilfabriken AG, Hindenburg	RM	1,500,000
Carl Beisser AG, Stuttgart	RM	100,000
Emanuel Bode, Oberschles. Drahtseilwerke AG, Bobrek-Karf.	RM	400,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund	RM	101,800,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM	1,056,000
Saarbruecker Drahtwarenfabrik AG, Saarbruecken. (Heckel)	RM	150,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

STAHLDRAHTVEREINIGUNG — Hagen

Price regulating cartel for rope wire and other patented wires.

Members include:

Adolf Deichsel, Drahtwerke u. Seilfabriken AG, Hindenburg.	RM	1,500,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

STAHLDRAHTVERKAUFSSTELLE GmbH — Weimar

Steel wire sales syndicate.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER HEFTDRAHTFABRIKANTEN — Duesseldorf

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM	1,056,000

VERSATZDRAHT-VERBAND GmbH — Essen

Members include:

Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM	1,056,000

A. Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Drahtindustrie Dortmund

The continuous difficulties in the wire industry, resulting in the repeated short-term prolongations of the Drahtverband and the requirement that the Hagener Vereinigung should abide by Drahtverband prices, led to a radical reorganization in 1941. After lengthy negotiations a plan was put forward for the organization of a national "Drahtgemeinschaft". The plan did not meet with a very satisfactory reception. Certain points were agreed to by only about 50 percent of the members of the Drahtverband and the Hagener Vereinigung, and were also objected to by the other wire cartels. However, to put an end to temporizing and the constantly recurring necessity of taking official action about the Drahtverband, which never removed the tension and left the cartel always on the point of breaking up, the Reich Economics Minister in August 1941 established by decree an "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Drahtindustrie," to which the following associations were subordinated (all the wire cartels discussed above except the international organizations):

Drahtverband and Drahtverband GmbH;
Hagener Vereinigung;
Federdrahtverband;
Verband fuer Ovalstahldraht, Kabeldeckdraht u. gezogenes Mutterneisen;
Verband fuer sechseckiges Drahtgeflecht;
Gesamtverband der Hersteller viereckiger Drahtgeflecht;
Stahldrahtvereinigung;
Vereinigung Deutscher Heftdrahtfabrikanten;
Versatzdraht-Verband

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft has the function of a "roof cartel" (Dach-kartell). It includes among its members also those producers who do not belong to one of the existing cartels and producers of products such as unpatented steel wire for which no cartel had yet been established. The chairman is appointed by the Reich Economics Minister, and the Arbeitsgemeinschaft received the right to issue directions

and regulations to its member cartels. The member cartels were not dissolved forthwith, but were prolonged, e.g. as in the case of the Drahtverband until the end of 1943, so that the transition from syndicate control to "free" sales should not be too abrupt. Production quotas were abolished as of January 1942, since it was intended that the Draht-gemeinschaft should function as a pure price convention. In addition, members of the Drahtverband were authorized to join the Hagener Vereinigung and vice versa; it was thought that this would lead to fusion of the two associations and to acceptance of the price-convention without quotas as the most suitable form of organization for the industry.

At the time of this reorganization, the question was raised how far a mere price convention could be expected to accomplish the desired setting in order of the wire industry, viz. cure its over-capacity. It was considered probable that the measures taken would be effective, since individual selling and the loss of special benefits, such as compensations for quota-sales, would in all likelihood cause producers with out-moded equipment to drop out of the business.*

DRAHTSEILVERBAND GmbH Essen

In the cable and wire rope branch of the industry there were a half-dozen cartels, of which the Drahtseilverband, one of the oldest in German industry, was the strongest. The Drahtseilverband was a quota and price-fixing cartel with a central sales agency, representing about 80 percent of German cable and wire rope production.

Members include:

Adolf Deichsel, Drahtwerke u. Seilfabriken AG, Hindenburg	RM	1,500,000
Eisen-u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum (Otto Wolff)	RM	10,000,000
Emanuel Bode, Oberschles. Drahtseilwerke AG, Bobrek-Karf.	RM	400,000

* Deutsche Volkwirtschaft, 1 Sept. 1943, p.920.

DRAHTSEILVERBAND GmbH (Cont'd)

Members include:

Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen AG. Q: 2,788 t. (7.6%)	RM	60,000,000
Hoesch AG, Dortmund. Q: 2,554 t.	RM	101,800,000
Kabelwerk Wilhelminenhof AG, Berlin. (Felten & Guilleaume)	RM	2,000,000
Kloeckner Werke AG, Duisburg	RM	105,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrück. (Gutehoffn.)	RM	9,000,000
AG f. Seilindustrie, Mannheim-Neckarau	RM	1,820,000
Voltohm, Seil u. Kabelwerke AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	450,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

DEUTSCHE DRAHTSEIL-AUSFUHR-VEREINIGUNG Essen

Practically all members of the industry interested in export business belonged to this Wire Rope Export Association, which provided a price agreement for exports.

Members include:

Adolf Deichsel; Drahtwerke u. Seilfabriken AG, Hindenburg.	RM	1,500,000
Emanuel Bode, Oberschles. Drahtseilwerke AG, Bobrek-Karf.	RM	400,000
Eisen-u. Huettenwerke AG, Bochum. (Otto Wolff)	RM	10,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Kabelwerk Wilhelminenhof AG, Berlin. (Felten & G.)	RM	2,000,000
AG f. Seilindustrie, Mannheim-Neckarau	RM	1,820,000
Voltohm, Seil-u. Kabelwerke AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	450,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000
Westfaelische Union AG f. Eisen-u. Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Steel Trust)	RM	4,000,000

VEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN DRAHTSEILHERSTELLER Koeln-Muelheim

The Union of German Wire Rope Producers was a compulsory "roof cartel" established in 1934 to unite all producers. Formally associated with the Drahtseilverband, it actually introduced an arrangement into the cable and wire rope branch of the industry similar to that of the Drahtverband and the Hagener Vereinigung. Outsiders to the

Drahtseilverband, though not bound by quotas, were obliged by the Union to follow Drahtseilverband prices. By agreements entered into between the Union, the Drahtseilverband, and the Ausfuhr-Vereinigung an end was put to severe competitive struggles which had continued up until 1934, and the market was brought under firm control.

Members include:

Emanuel Bode, Oberschles. Drahtseilwerke AG, Bobrek-Karf	RM 400,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000
Kabelwerk Wilhelminenhof AG, Berlin (Felten & G.)	RM 2,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

EXPORT GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHER DRAHTSEILWERKE mbH Essen

This was an association of eight wire rope producers, having for object "common action with respect to foreign bids."

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen-u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000

Other wire rope cartels:

HOHLSEIL-SYNDIKAT

Members include:

Brown, Boveri & Cie AG, Mannheim. (German banks)	RM 24,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG (Koeln) (Arbed)	RM 64,500,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.)	RM 20,575,000

VEREINIGUNG FUER SPEZIAL-TRAGSEILE Essen

Members include:

Emanuel Bode, Oberschles. Drahtseilwerke AG, Bobrek-Karf	RM 400,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM 18,000,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM 7,667,000

TRAGSEIL-KONVENTION — Duesseldorf

Members include:
Adolf Deichsel; Drahtwerke u. Seilfabriken AG, Hindenburg. — RM 1,500,000

B. Verband Deutscher Drahtseilwerke — Essen

In September 1942 a new all-inclusive cartel was established to take the place of the six then-existing organizations, including the Drahtseilverband and the Verein der deutschen Drahtseilhersteller. The new cartel governs both domestic and export production, but utilizes a special agency for exports. (It is not clear whether the old Ausfuhr Vereinigung was kept for this purpose, or a similar association created in its stead). The new cartel is independent of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Drahtindustrie, though most of its members belong to the latter organization as well. The membership originally numbered around 100 firms, with a short period of grace being given to the few unimportant outsiders to join. The cartel agreement runs until January 1948.

Miscellaneous cartels

So far as is known, the six following cartels, mostly for specialized products, have remained unaffected by wartime reorganizations; it is possible that they have been by now absorbed by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Drahtindustrie.

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER DRAHTWEBEREIEN — Berlin

Members include:
Carl Beisser AG, Stuttgart — RM 100,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde. (Neunkircher Eisen) — RM 1,056,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER FABRIKANTEN GEHAERTETER STAHLDRAEHTE

Members include:

Draht-u. Kratzenstoffwerke AG, Mittweida	RM	240,000
Westfaelische Drahtindustrie, Hamm. (Krupp)	RM	7,667,000

VEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER HAERTBARER STAHLDRAEHTE

Members include:

Doehner AG, Letmathe. (Hoesch)	RM	900,000

VEREINIGUNG DER DEUTSCHEN STAHLDRAHTWEBELITZEN-FABRIKEN

Cartel with domestic and export organizations.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000

METALLFEINDRAHT-VEREINIGUNG

Members include:

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsig-Walde. (Deut. Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Gowe Metallwaren AG, Aue-Auehammer	RM	125,000
Saechsische Metallwarenfabrik Aug. Wellner Soehne AG, Aue.	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000

VERBAND DER WALZDRAHTVERBRAUCHER Duesseldorf

Members include:

P. A. Rentrop AG, Altena, Westf.	RM	200,000

IV. IRON -- STOVES, BOILERS, AND IRON APPARATUS

The field of stove, boiler, iron-container manufacture had twenty-five cartels of which mention is made in the corporation Handbuch of 1938-39.

ABGASVORWAERMER - VERBAND — Duesseldorf

Members include:

AG A. Hering, Nuernberg	RM	300,000
Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox-Dampfkessel-Werke AG, Berlin	RM	8,000,000
Mannesmann Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin	RM	5,000,000
Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust)	RM	1,400,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER BADEOFEN FABRIKANTEN

Cartel for bath-heaters.

Members include:

Eschebach-Werke AG, Radeberg	RM	1,500,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER BOILER-U. DRUCKKESSELHERSTELLER e.V. — Siegen

Cartel for boilers and pressure-boilers.

Members include:

Aktien-Maschinenfabrik "Kyffhaeuserhuette," Artern	RM	1,000,000
Mannesmann Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin	RM	5,000,000
Siegener AG f. Eisenkonstruktion..., Geisweid	RM	750,000

BREMSKLOTZ-U. ROSTSTAB VERBAND

Cartel for brake-blocks and grate-bars.

Members include:

Hartung-Jachmann AG, Berlin-Lichtenberg. (AEG)	RM	2,000,000
Koenig Fried. August-Huette AG, Doelzschen. (Lieberknecht)	RM	1,000,000
G. Krautheim AG, Chemnitz-Altendorf	RM	889,800
Waggon-u. Maschinenfabrik AG vorm. Busch, Bautzen.	RM	3,500,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette.	RM	4,050,000

VEREINIGUNG DER DEUTSCHEN DAMPFKESSEL-U. APPARATEINDUSTRIE, e.V. — Duesseldorf

Cartel for steam boilers and appliances.

Officials:
Franz Weber

Members include:

Dinglerwerke AG Zweibruecken, Zweibruecken	RM	2,500,000
F. Dippe, Maschinenfabrik AG, Schladen	RM	150,000
Francke Werke AG, Bremen	RM	2,000,000
AG A. Hering, Nuernberg	RM	300,000
Ottensener Eisenwerk AG, Altona-Ottensen	RM	1,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering)	RM	50,000,000
Walther & Cie AG, Koeln-Delbrueck	RM	2,250,000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM	6,400,000

VEREINIGUNG FUER EISERNE FAESSER UND GEFAESSE — Schwelm

Cartel for iron barrels and containers.

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz. (Otto Wolff)	RM	8,333,300
Mannesmann-Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin	RM	5,000,000

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER EISENOFENFABRIKANTEN e.V. — Kassel

Cartel of iron-stove manufacturers.

Officials:
Bernhard Rolfes (Frank'sche Eisenwerke)

Members include:

Bayerische Berg-, Huetten-, u. Salzwerke AG, Munich. (Bavaria)	RM	7,000,000
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM	26,000,000
Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederscheld.	RM	2,316,000
Gebr. Demmer AG, Eisenach	RM	290,000
W. Krefft AG, Gevelsberg	RM	2,450,000
F. Kueppersbusch & Soehne AG, Gelsenkirchen. (Hoesch)	RM	4,500,000
Potthof & Flume AG, Luenen	RM	250,000
Riessner-Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	450,000
Vosswerke AG, Sarstedt b. Hannover	RM	1,500,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette.	RM	4,050,000
Wiedaer Huette AG, Wieda, Harz	RM	75,000

EISENOEFEN-AUSFUHR-VERBAND — Kassel

Export association for iron stoves.

Members include:

Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederscheld.	RM	2,316,000
Riessner-Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	450,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette	RM	4,050,000

ELEKTRO-HERD-VERBAND — Berlin

Electric range cartel.

Members include:

Eisenwerk G. Meurer AG, Cossebaude. (Haller)	RM	1,515,000
Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederscheld.	RM	2,316,000
Gebr. Demmer AG, Eisenach	RM	290,000
Gebr. Roeder AG, Darmstadt	RM	1,805,000
W. Krefft AG, Gevelsberg	RM	2,450,000
F. Kueppersbuch & Soehne AG, Gelsenkirchen. (Hoesch)	RM	4,500,000
Vosswerke AG, Sarstedt b. Hannover	RM	1,500,000

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT ELEKTROHERDE — Berlin

Members include:

Brown, Boveri & Cie AG, Mannheim. (German banks)	RM	24,000,000

FEUERBUCHS-VEREINIGUNG — Berlin

Fire-box cartel. (Dissolved in reorganization of 5 July 1943).

Members include:

Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Kupferwerk Ilsenburg AG, Berlin. (Deut. and Dresd. Banks)	RM	2,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerke, Osnabruck. (Gutehoffn.)	RM	9,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Mtlges.)	RM	20,575,000

FEUERUNGS-VERBAND

Officials:

Werner Week (Week Maschinenfabrik, Greiz-Dolau)

FEUERUNGS-VERBAND (contd)

Members include:

Bayerische Berg-, Huetten-, u. Salzwerke AG, Munich.(Bavaria)	RM	7,000,000
Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox Dampfkessel Werke AG, Berlin.	RM	8,000,000
Duerrwerke AG, Ratingen	RM	1,224,000
Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust)	RM	1,400,000

DEUTSCHER GASBEHAELTER-VERBAND

Gas-containers cartel.

Members include:

Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken	RM	2,500,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER GASHERDFABRIKANTEN — Berlin

Gas-range cartel.

Members include:

Eisenwerk G. Meurer AG, Cossebaude. (Haller)	RM	1,515,000
Eschebach-Werke AG, Radeberg	RM	1,500,000
Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederscheld	RM	2,316,000
Gebr. Demmer AG, Eisenach	RM	290,000
Gebr. Roeder AG, Darmstadt	RM	1,805,000
Haller-Werke AG, Hamburg-Altona	RM	2,962,570
Herdfabrik u. Eisengiesserei AG, Herne	RM	232,500
Herdfabrik Delligsen AG, Delligsen	RM	200,000
W. Krefft AG, Gevelsberg	RM	2,450,000
F. Kueppersbuch & Soehne AG, Gelsenkirchen. (Hoesch)	RM	4,500,000
Vosswerke AG, Sarstedt b. Hannover	RM	1,500,000

VERBAND FUER GROSSKOCHANLAGEN — Berlin

Cartel for mass-cooking installations.

Members include:

Gebr. Demmer AG, Eisenach	RM	290,000
Gebr. Roeder AG, Darmstadt	RM	1,805,000
W. Krefft AG, Gevelsberg	RM	2,450,000
F. Kueppersbuch & Soehne AG, Gelsenkirchen. (Hoesch)	RM	4,500,000
Vosswerke AG, Sarstedt b. Hannover	RM	1,500,000

GROSSWASSERRAUMKESSEL-VERBAND — Duesseldorf

Cartel for large water-boilers.

Members include:

Bahnbedarf-Rodberg AG, Darmstadt. (Boesner GmbH)	RM	500,000

GROSSWASSERRAUMKESSEL-VERBAND (contd)

Bamag-Meguin AG, Berlin. (Pintsch KG)	RM	3,988,000
Deutscher Babcock & Wilcox-Dampfkessel-Werke AG, Berlin.	RM	8,000,000
Deutsche Rohrleitungsbau AG, Leipzig. (Mannesmann)	RM	2,500,000
Duerrwerke AG, Ratingen	RM	1,224,000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz. (Wolff)	RM	8,333,300
AG Kuehnle, Kopp & Kausch, Frankenthal, Saarpfalz	RM	1,000,000
Lokomotivfabrik Krauss & Comp..., Munich. (Deut. Bank)	RM	7,000,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM	28,000,000
Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust)	RM	1,400,000

GUSSWANNEN-VERBAND Berlin

This cast-iron tub cartel was organized in 1935 with the assistance of the Reich Ministry of Economics. It unites all producers in Germany, regulating prices and production. Inland sales are made by the members under close supervision of the cartel; export sales are handled by the Gussemaille-Syndikat GmbH.

Members include:

Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM	26,000,000
Eisenwerke Laufach u. Karlstadt AG, Karlstadt. (banks)	RM	700,000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz. (Wolff)	RM	8,333,300
Eschebach-Werke AG, Radeberg	RM	1,500,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick)	RM	28,000,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette.	RM	4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau. (City of Sprottau and Deutsche Bank)	RM	500,000

INTERNATIONALER GUSSWANNEN-VERBAND Berlin

International cast-iron tub cartel.

Members include:

Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau. (City of Sprottau and Deutsche Bank)	RM	500,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER HERDFABRIKANTEN — Hagen i. W.

Cartel of range manufacturers.

Members include:

Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM	26,000,000
Eisenwerk G. Maurer AG, Cossebaude. (Haller)	RM	1,515,000
Eschebach-Werke AG, Radeberg	RM	1,500,000
Frank'sche Eisenwerke AG, Adolfshuette b. Niederschelд.	RM	2,316,000
Gebr. Demmer AG, Eisenach	RM	290,000
Gebr. Roeder AG, Darmstadt	RM	1,805,000
Herdfabrik Delligsen AG, Delligsen	RM	200,000
Herdfabrik u. Eisengiesserei AG, Herne	RM	232,500
W. Krefft AG, Gevelsberg	RM	2,450,000
F. Kueppersbuch & Soehne AG, Gelsenkirchen. (Hoesch)	RM	4,500,000
Vosswerke AG, Sarstedt b. Hannover	RM	1,500,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG JAUCHEFAESSER — Berlin

Export association for liquid manure containers.

Members include:

Aktien-Maschinenfabrik "Kyffhaeuserhuette," Artern	RM	1,000,000

AUSFUHRVEREINIGUNG FUER LEICHTE UND SCHWERE FAESSER — Berlin

Export association for light and heavy containers.

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Otto Wolff)	RM	8,333,300
Mannesmann-Stahlblechbau AG, Berlin.	RM	5,000,000

RADIATOREN-U. KESSELVERSTAENDIGUNG — Wetzlar

Price agreement for radiators and boilers.

Members include:

Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM	26,000,000

VENTILATORENVERBAND — Berlin

Ventilator cartel.

Members include:

AG A. Hering, Nuernberg	RM	300,000

VEREINIGUNG DER HERSTELLER VON WASSERKESSELN UND HERDBANKTOEPFEN — Lüdenscheid

Cartel of manufacturers of water boilers and kitchen pots.

Members include:

Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde i. W. (Neunkircher Eisen)	RM	1,056,000

WASSERROHRKESSEL-VERBAND — Duesseldorf

Cartel for water-pipe boilers.

Members include:

Bahnbedarf-Rodberg AG, Darmstadt. (Boesner GmbH)	RM	500,000
Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox-Dampfkessel Werke AG, Berlin	RM	8,000,000
Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken	RM	2,500,000
Duerrwerke AG, Ratingen	RM	1,224,000
Lokomotivfabrik Krauss & Co..., Munich. (Deut. Bank)	RM	7,000,000
Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Duesseldorf. (Steel Trust)	RM	1,400,000

V. ENAMEL

VERBAND EUROPAEISCHER EMAILLIERWERKE — Berlin

Cartel of European enamel works.

Officials:
Willy Goldbeck

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Otto Wolff)	RM 8,333,300
Emaillierwerk AG, Fulda	RM 2,000,000
Bing-Emaillier-Werke AG, Gruenhain	RM 100,000
Herm. Wuppermann AG, Pinneberg	RM 750,000
Reinstrom & Pilz AG, Schwarzenberg	RM 500,000
Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm i.W.	RM 323,000
Saechsische Emaillier-u. Stanzwerke AG, Lauter	RM 500,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER EMAILLIERWERKE — Berlin

Cartel of German enamel works.

Officials:
Willy Goldbeck

Members include:

Annweiler Email-u. Metall Werke vorm. Ullrich, Annweiler	RM 1,100,000
Bing-Emaillier-Werke AG, Gruenhain	RM 100,000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Otto Wolff)	RM 8,333,300
Emaillierwerk AG, Fulda	RM 2,000,000
Herm. Wuppermann AG, Pinneberg	RM 750,000
Neustaedter Emaillierwerke Ulbricht AG, Neustadt	RM 135,000
Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm i. W.	RM 323,000
Reinstrom & Pilz AG, Schwarzenberg	RM 500,000
Saechsische Emaillier u. Stanzwerke AG, Lauter i. Sa.	RM 500,000

AUSFUHRKARTELL DEUTSCHER EMAILLIERWERKE — Berlin

Export cartel of German enamel works.

Officials:
Willy Goldbeck

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz. (Wolff)	RM 8,333,300
Herm. Wuppermann AG, Pinneberg	RM 750,000
Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm i. W.	RM 323,000
Saechsische Emaillier-u. Stanzwerke AG, Lauter	RM 500,000

EMAILTANK GmbH — Duesseldorf

Enamel tank syndicate..

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Wolff)	RM 8,333,300

GUSSEMAILLE VERBAND DES GROSSHANDELS e.V. — Berlin

Wholesalers' cast-enamel cartel

Members include:

Sanitas AG, Hamburg	RM 360,000
Triton-Belco AG, Hamburg	RM 950,000

GUSSEMAILLE-SYNDIKAT GmbH

The export syndicate of the cast-iron tubs cartel. The syndicate represents all German producers and three non-German, and is bound by agreements with foreign cartels.

Members include:

Bayerische Berg-, Huetten-, u. Salzwerke AG, Munich (Bavaria)	RM 7,000,000
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, Wetzlar	RM 26,000,000
Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Wolff)	RM 8,333,300
Eisenwerk Laufach u. Karlstadt AG, Karlstadt (banks)	RM 700,000
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa (Flick) Q: 14.84%	RM 28,000,000
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerk AG, Primkenau-Henriettenhuette	RM 4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau (Sprottau and Deutsche Bank)	RM 500,000

VERBAND DER GUSSEMAILLE-WERKE — Berlin

Cartel of cast-enamel works.

Members include:

Eisenhuettenwerk Thale AG, Thale a. Harz (Wolff)	RM 8,333,300
Warsteiner u. Herzoglich Schleswig-Holsteinische Eisenwerke AG, Primkenau-Henriettehuette	RM 4,050,000
Wilhelmshuette Eisen-u.Emaillierwerke AG, Sprottau (Sprottau and Deutsche Bank)	RM 500,000

PLAKAT-VERBAND — Berlin

Metal sign cartel

Members include:

Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm i. W.	RM 323,000

VERBAND DER WERKE SAEUERBESTAENDIG EMAILLIERTER APPARATE — Frankfurt/M

Cartel for acid-resisting enamelled apparatus.

Members include:

Eisenwerk Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern (Banks)	RM 500,000
Gebler Werke AG, Radebeul-Dresden	RM 1,105,800

VI. MACHINERY

Cartellization in the machinery manufacturing field presents a different picture from that in other branches of the iron and steel industry. Patent rights and licensing agreements permit a different kind, and often much higher degree, of control of the market than that afforded by mere price and production agreements. Very tight control, for example, was maintained by the three cartels of paper and printing-machinery manufacturers, which had an agreement with the three largest printers' associations relating to the scrapping of old machines and limiting sales to members of the printers' associations. On the other hand, control often broke down where there was a market for second-hand goods, as there usually was for machines. The agricultural machinery industry particularly was disturbed by dealers' practices with regard to second-hand machines, allowances on trade-ins, and the like. Moreover, there was a large number of small and medium-sized firms, with many old family-firms, whose specialized products and quality workmanship secured their independent existence.

In the following pages, in order to present a general idea of the field, some thirty-five cartels are classified according to the Trade Group divisions of the Economic Group "Machine Construction," and the number of firms in the particular branch is indicated as given in an article in Die Wirtschaftskurve (Heft II, 1939, p. 205) listing the century-old firms. There were at that time some 4,200 firms. No particular conclusion can be drawn from the absence of cartels in certain divisions: the product may be so specialized that cartel agreements were found impracticable, or effective control may be secured by patents, or the number of small firms and outsiders may have been so great that

effective organization was impossible.

The coordination of machine manufacturing was of critical importance for the armaments program and presented unusual difficulties both from the variety of branches in the industry and the number of small enterprises. In the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, the number of firms joined to the Economic Group had risen to 5,300, with 810,000 employees. Of this number only 2.6 percent had employees numbering over 1,000. Most of the enterprises were private firms, with only 10.5 percent stock corporations. Nevertheless, thanks to the cartel structure within the industry, the government was able to bring the wartime organization quickly underway. There had existed for over 50 years a loose organization of machine builders in the Verein Deutscher Maschinenbauanstalten (VDMA). Even before the first World War the functions of the VDMA had developed beyond its original aims. The attitude of heavy industry, with its price policy turned away from export trade, had had a great deal to do with this. The machinery business because of its large exports was sensitive to world market prices. In consequence of the attitude of heavy industry, machinery interests were driven into a defensive position, and provided with a motive for closer organization. The VDMA had no direct connection with the coming together of individual groups for the purpose of fixing prices, restricting competition, or determing sales quota, but from its position was able to exercise a considerable influence upon the cartels, through its knowledge of the relationships between costs and prices, output and sales, and particularly its acquaintance with firm owners. In all of the associations the personal relationship between the head of the group and the members was decisive. From these associations and the VDMA came the personnel which were able to accomplish the

successful organization of the Economic Group and later the entire production sphere under the leadership of Karl Lange as Special Deputy for Machines under the Reich Ministry of Armaments.

(1) Tool Machines. (537 firms)

VEREIN DEUTSCHER WERKZEUGMASCHINENFABRIKEN e.V. Berlin

Cartel of manufacturers of tool-machines and machinery.

Members include:

Mars-Werke AG, Nuernberg-Doos	RM	300,000
Werkzeugmaschinen-Fabrik Gildemeister & Co., AG, Bielefeld.	RM	1,750,000

KARTELL DER SÄGE-U. DRILLMASCHINENFABRIKEN Berlin

Cartel of saw-and drilling-machine manufacturers.

Members include:

Pommersche Eisengiesserei u. Maschinen-fabrik AG, Stralsund.	RM	1,200,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER SCHLEIFMITTELWERKE e.V. Charlottenburg

Grinding equipment cartel.

Members include:

Diskus Werke Maschinenbau AG, Frank-furt/M	RM	300,000
Vereinigte Schmirgel-u. Maschinen Fabrik AG, Hannover.	RM	1,160,000

DEUTSCHER SPIRALBOHRER-VERBAND Charlottenburg

Spiral-borer cartel.

Members include:

R. Stock & Co., Spiralbohrer, Werk-zeug-u. Maschinenfabrik AG, Berlin-Marienfelde. (Licht & Kraft)	RM	5,000,000

(2) Wood-working machines. (187 firms)

(3) Machines and Precision-Tools. (274 firms)

MASCHINEN-VERBAND GmbH — Duesseldorf

Machine syndicate.

Members include:

Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM	50,000,000
Schiess AG, Duesseldorf. (Demag)	RM	8,000,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER MASCHINENBAU-ANSTALTEN e.V. — Berlin

Machine-manufacturers' union.

Members include:

Bachmann & Ladewig AG, Chemnitz	RM	1,600,000
Ges. f. elektrische Unternehmungen AG, Berlin. (merged with AEG)	RM	80,010,000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen. (Gutehoffn.)	RM	6,400,000
Mars-Werke AG, Nuernberg-Doos	RM	300,000
Steinbock AG, Moosburg	RM	50,000

DEUTSCHER PRAEZISIONSWERKZEUG VERBAND — Charlottenburg

Members include:

Ges. f. elektrische Unternehmungen AG, Berlin. (merged with AEG)	RM	80,010,000
R. Stock & Co. Spiralbohrer, Werkzeug-u. Maschinenfabrik AG, Berlin-Marienfelde. (Licht & Kraft)	RM	5,000,000

(4) Textile machinery. (435 firms)

KARTELLGEMEINSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN TEXTIL-MASCHINEN-INDUSTRIE — Chemnitz

Cartel of the textile machinery industry.

Officials:
Max Torkewitz (Deut. Spinnereimaschinenbau)

Members include:

David Richter AG, Chemnitz	RM	1,076,900
Deutsche Spinnereimaschinenbau AG, Ingolstadt	RM	2,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk Eisen u. Stahl AG, Koeln-Muelheim. (Arbed)	RM	18,000,000
Irmscher & Witte Maschinenfabrik AG, Dresden	RM	630,000
Saechsische Textilmaschinenfabrik AG, Chemnitz	RM	2,200,000
Saechsische Webstuhlfabrik, Chemnitz	RM	3,000,000
Schubert & Salzer Maschinenfabrik AG, Chemnitz	RM	8,268,000

COTTONMASCHINENKARTELL

Members include:
David Richter AG, Chemnitz RM 1,076,900

(5) Sewing machines. (60 firms)

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER HAUSHALTUNGSNAEHMASCHINEN-HERSTELLER Berlin

Cartel of household sewing-machine producers.

Members include:
Gritzner-Kayser AG, Karlsruhe-Durlach RM 3,075,000
Kochs Adlernaehmaschinen Werke AG, Bielefeld RM 2,805,000

VEREIN DER NAEHMASCHINENHERSTELLER Berlin

Union of sewing-machine manufacturers.

Members include:
Naehmaschinenfabrik Adolf Knoch, Saalfeld RM 640,000
Naehmaschinenfabrik Karlsruhe AG, Karlsruhe RM 2,000,000
Mundlos AG, Magdeburg RM 1,800,000

(6) Agricultural machines. (437 firms)

EXPORTGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER LANDMASCHINEN SPECIAL-FABRIKEN "EDELA" Hamburg

Export cartel for agricultural machinery.

Members include:
Gottfried Lindner AG, Annendorf b. Halle RM 3,500,000

KARTELLGEMEINSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN LANDMASCHINEN-INDUSTRIE Berlin

Cartel for agricultural machinery. This branch of the industry labored under the difficulties which the automobile industry experienced before the organization of the Automobil Treuhand GmbH, which regulated prices and sales-conditions for second-hand automobiles. The departure from list prices by dealer discounts was a problem, which was still causing difficulty in 1936.

KARTELLGEMEINSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN LANDMASCHINENINDUSTRIE (Cont'd)

Members include:

Aktien-Maschinenfabrik "Kyffhaeuserhuette", Artern.	RM	1,000,000
Gottfried Lindner AG, Annendorf b. Halle	RM	3,500,000

(7) Locomotives. (24 firms)

DEUTSCHE LOKOMOTIVBAUVEREINIGUNG Berlin

Cartel of locomotive builders. (Other important firms not mentioned below are the Borsig Lokomotive-Werk GmbH (AEG), Demag AG, Henschel & Sohn GmbH, F. Schichau GmbH.)

Members include:

Berliner Maschinenbau AG vorm. Schwartzkopff, Berl.	RM	8,320,000
Fried. Krupp AG, Essen. Quota: 18%	RM	160,000,000
Lokomotivfabrik Krauss & Comp. .., Munich. (Deut. Bnk)	RM	7,000,000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen. (Gutehoffnungsh.)	RM	6,400,000
Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin	RM	17,480,000

KONVENTION DRUCKLUFT-LOKOMOTIVEN

Agreement for air-pressure locomotives.

Members include:

Berliner Maschinenbau AG vorm. Schwartzkopff, Berl.	RM	8,320,000

(8) Fuel motors. (63 firms)

(9) Air-pressure and pumping machinery. (477 firms)

KAELTEMASCHINEN-VERBAND Berlin

Refrigerating-machinery cartel.

Members include:

Koelsch-Foelzer-Werke AG, Siegen	RM	3,189,000

KOMPRESSOREN-VERBAND

Compressors cartel.

Members include:

Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin (Goering Combine)	RM	50,000,000

(10) Steel-mill and rolling-mill construction. (52 firms)

(11) Construction machinery. (449 firms)

BAUMASCHINEN-VERBAND Berlin

Cartel for construction machinery.

Members include:
Dinglerwerke AG, Zweibruecken RM 2,500,000

AUSFUHRVERBAND FUER BAUMASCHINEN

Export association for construction machinery.

Members include:
Berliner Maschinenbau AG. vorm. Schwarzkopff, Berl. RM 8,320,000

(12) Cranes and windlass machinery. (306 firms)

PREISKARTELL FUER KETTENHEBEZEUGE Berlin

Cartel for chain windlasses.

Members include:
Schiess AG, Duesseldorf. (Demag) RM 8,000,000

PREISKARTELL FUER HEBEZEUGE UND FOERDERMITTEL Berlin

Cartel for cranes and windlass machinery.

Members include:
Gebr. Dickertmann Hebezeugfabrik AG, Bielefeld RM 450,000
Schiess AG, Duesseldorf. (Demag) RM 8,000,000

GEMEINSCHAFT DER WINDEN-BAUER Wuppertal-Elberfeld

Price-regulating cartel for rack-windlasses.

Members include:
Gebr. Dickertmann Hebezeugfabrik AG, Bielefeld RM 450,000
Schiess AG, Duesseldorf. (Demag) RM 8,000,000

(13) Food preparation machinery. (496 firms)

VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKANTEN VON AUFSCHNITT-SCHNEIDEMASCHINEN Hagen i. W.

Association of manufacturers of cold-cuts slicing machines.

VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKANTEN VON AUFSCHNITTSCHNEIDEMASCHINEN
(Cont'd)

Members include:
Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG,
Remscheid. (Phoenix Naehmasch.) RM 4,500,000

FLEISCHEREIMASCHINEN-KONVENTION

Butchers-machinery agreement.

Members include:
Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG,
Remscheid. (Phoenix Naehmasch.) RM 4,500,000

FACHVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN HAUSHALTMASCHINEN-INDUSTRIE
Berlin

Household appliances cartel.

Members include:
Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG,
Remscheid. (Phoenix Naehmasch.) RM 4;500;000
Haller-Werke AG, Hamburg-Altona RM 2,962,570

VERBAND DER EUROPAEISCHEN HAUSHALTMASCHINEN-INDUSTRIE
Berlin

European cartel for household appliances. In the Frankfurter Zeitung of 26 June 1941 a report is given of information supplied at the General Meeting of the Alexanderwerk regarding the successful activity of this little-known cartel. The cartel was organized in 1936 to regulate export prices and sales conditions, and until the beginning of the war enjoyed the support, loose but effective, of American producers, which had enabled members to overcome the ruinous competition in corn-mills in the Central American trade. It had been impossible to come to an understanding with the British producers. Since the New Order of the Greater German Reich all difficulties with regard to Austrian and Czech manufacturers had been overcome, and in 1941 the cartel could number among its members also the producers of Hungary, Sweden, Finland, and France. The chairman of the cartel at the time of the report was one of the Swedish

producers; in the following year the chairmanship would pass to Director G. Wolff of the Alexanderwerk. The business office of the cartel had been removed from the Hague to Berlin, where the management would be coordinated with that of the German cartel.

Members include:
Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG, Remscheid. (Phoenix Naehmasch.) RM 4,500,000

(14) Apparatus construction. (342 firms)

"DECHEMA" DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER CHEMISCHE APPARATEWESEN e.V. Berlin

Chemical apparatus association.

Members include:
Benno Schilde Maschinenbau AG, Hersfeld RM 1,200,000

(15) Office Machinery. (95 firms)

REICHSVERBAND DES BUEROMASCHINEN-U. ORGANISATIONSMITTEL-HANDELS, e.V. Berlin

Cartel for office machinery and equipment.

Officials:
Carl Weitnitschke (Gebr. Weitnitschke, Berl.)

Members include:
Adlerwerke AG, Frankfurt/M RM 15,000,000
Carl Brunswig AG, Hamburg RM 100,000
Olympia Bueromaschinenwerke AG, Erfurt. (AEG) RM 4,000,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine) RM 50,000,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER SCHREIBMASCHINENFABRIKANTEN e.V. Berlin

Cartel of typewriter manufacturers.

Members include:
Adlerwerke AG, Frankfurt/M RM 15,000,000
Mercedes Bueromaschinen-Werke AG, Benshausen RM 5,000,000
Torpedo-Werke AG f. Fahrraeder u. Schreibmaschinen, Frankfurt/M. (Remington-Rand) RM 1;600;000
Triumph Werke Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg RM 12;000;000
Wanderer-Werke AG, Siegmar-Schoenau RM 7,860,000

(16) Fittings and machine parts. (437 firms)

FITTINGSVERBAND GmbH Duesseldorf

Fittings syndicate.

Members include:
Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke AG, Riesa. (Flick) RM 28,000,000

(See also Reichsverband der Deutschen Armaturen-Industrie, supra, p.52).

(17) Gear machinery and rolled bearings. (199 firms)

KARTELLGEMEINSCHAFT DER ZAHNRAD-U. GETRIEBEBAUES

Cartel for cog-wheels and gear machinery.

Members include:
Peniger Maschinenfabrik u. Unruh & Liebig AG, Leipzig. RM 600,000
Zahnraederfabrik Augsburg AG, Augsburg. (Gutehoffn.) RM 2,000,000

(18) Piston steam-machines and locomobiles. (29 firms)

KONVENTION GROSS-KOLBENKOMPRESSOREN

Agreement on large piston-compressors.

Members include:
Berliner Maschinenbau AG vorm. Schwartzkopff, Berlin. RM 8,320,000
Maschinenbau AG vorm. Ehrhardt & Sehner, Saarbruecken, (Commerz Bank and Deutsche Bank) RM 1,600,000

(19) Steam turbines. (14 firms)

NOTGEMEINSCHAFT DER TURBINENHERSTELLER

Cartel of turbine manufacturers.

Members include:
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin (Goering combine) RM 50,000,000

(20) Water turbines. (16 firms)

(21) Foundry casting-machinery. (57 firms)

(22) Industrial ovens. (55 firms)

(23) Proofing machinery. (28 firms)

(24) Mechanical scales. (97 firms)

(25) Railway safety appliances. (19 firms)

(26) Paper manufacturing machinery. (39 firms)

AUSFUHRGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER PAPIERHERSTELLUNGS-MASCHINENFABRIKEN

Cartel of producers of paper-manufacturing machinery.

Members include:
Goebel AG, Darmstadt RM 1,000,000

(27) Paper processing machinery. (112 firms)

PAPIERVERARBEITUNGSMASCHINEN-VERBAND

Cartel of producers of paper-processing machinery.

(28) Printing machines. (72 firms)

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER DRUCKMASCHINENFABRIKEN e.V.
Wuerzburg

Cartel of printing-machines manufacturers. The Vereinigung deutscher Druckmaschinenfabriken, the Papier-verarbeitungsmaschinen-Verband, and the Reichsverband der Karteien, Buchbindereien, u. Kartonnagenbindereien, had an agreement with the three major printers associations regulating the scrapping of old machines. The machinery cartels undertook to sell printing machinery only to members of the printers' associations.

Members include:
Faber & Schleicher AG, Offenbach RM 1,400,000
Planeta Drucknaschinenwerk AG,
Dresden. (Dresd. Bank) RM 1,600,000

(29) Machinery for the shoe and leather industry. (78 firms)

(30) Washing machines. (64 firms)

(31) Fire protection machinery. (27 firms)

(32) Automatic machines. (48 firms)

(33) Safes and vaults machinery. (32 firms)

GELDSCHRANK-U. TRESORBAU-KONVENTION

Safes and vaults agreement.

Members include:
Bode-Panzer Geldschrankfabriken AG, Hannover RM 600,000

(34) (Miscellaneous machinery).

Certain miscellaneous organizations which would not be classified under any of the divisions of the Economic Group "Machine Construction" are the following:

REICHSVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN ARMBANDUHREN-INDUSTRIE e.V. Pforzheim

Wrist-watch cartel.

Members include:
Kollmar & Jourdan AG, Pforzheim RM 2,250,000
Uhrenfabrik AG, Glashuette, Sa. RM 100,000
Uhren-Rohwerke-Fabrik Glashuette AG, Glashuette RM 300,000

UNION DES BRANCHES ANNEXES DE L'HORLOGERIE Le Chaux de Fonds

International watch and clock cartel.

Members include:
Kollmar & Jourdan AG, Pforzheim RM 2,250,000
Rodi & Wienenberger AG, Pforzheim RM 1,625,000

AUSFUHRVERBAND FUER KERAMIKMASCHINEN

Export association for china-ware machinery.

Members include:
Maschinenfabrik vorm. Georg Dorst AG, Oberlind RM 400,000

VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKANTEN VON METALLBETTSTELLEN U. ZUBEHOER, MOEBELN AUS STAHLROHR Berlin

Association of metal-bedstead and steel-furniture manufacturers.

VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKANTEN VON METALLBETTSTELLEN....(Cont'd)

Members include:

Eisenmoebelfabrik Laemmle AG, Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen.	RM	320,000
Metallwarenfabriken Altona-Celle AG, Celle	RM	100,000
Paradiesbettenfabrik M. Steiner & Sohn AG, Gunnersdorf-Frankenberg	RM	300,000

MESSER-U. SCHEIBEN KONVENTION

Knives and discs agreement.

Members include:

Alexanderwerk A. von der Nahmer AG, Renscheid. (Phoenix Naehmasch.)	RM	4,500,000

VII. VEHICLES -- AUTOMOBILES, WAGONS, ETC.

REICHSVERBAND DER AUTOMOBILINDUSTRIE e.V. Berlin

Automobile manufacturers' cartel.

Officials:
Fritz v. Falkenhayn (NSU - Werke)
Paul Hufenbecher

Members include:

Accumulatoren Fabrik AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM	21,250,000
Adlerwerke AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	15,000,000
Auto Union AG, Chemnitz	RM	14,500,000
Daimler-Benz AG, Stuttgart	RM	39,150,000
Deutsche Dunlop Gummi Cie. AG, Hanau	RM	9,000,000
"Hanomag", Hanoversche Maschinen-bau AG, Hannover-Linden. (Steel Trust, Bochumer Verein)	RM	20,000,000
Lokomotivfabrik Krauss & Comp..., Munich. (Deut. Bnk)	RM	7,000,000
NSU Werke AG, Neckarsulm	RM	3,600,000
Adam Opel AG, Ruesselsheim	RM	60,000,000
Stoewer-Werke AG, Stettin. (Prov. Pommern)	RM	1,410,000

DEUTSCHE AUTOMOBIL TREUHAND GmbH Berlin

Automobil Treuhand was an organization as important as, or more important than, the automobile cartel for the regulation of the market in Germany. It was organized by the DDAC (Der Deutsche Automobil Club), an association formed by Hühnlein, the leader of the National Socialist Motor Corps, out of two earlier automobile clubs, partly as a genuine automobile club and partly to further the integration of the automobile industry with the Motor Corps program. Treuhand represented the entire industry, both manufacturers and dealers, and was particularly concerned with the second-hand market. It had an exclusive market-regulating authority in this field, fixing prices for second-hand cars and prescribing conditions for payment. No second-hand automobile could be sold or traded without a certificate from Treuhand stating the basis of the sale. After the occupation of Austria, only dealers recognized by Treuhand were authorized to buy or sell. In 1936, Treuhand represented

DEUTSCHE AUTOMOBIL TREUHAND GmbH (contd)

some 6,000 firms.

Officials:
Gustav Habermaas (Kraftwagenfabrik-Krupp)
Walter Rahm (Gottfried Lindner AG)
Ernst Kleinrath

Members include:

Adlerwerke AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	15,000,000
Automobil AG, Koeln-Braunsfeld	RM	100,000
Auto Union AG, Chemnitz	RM	14,500,000
Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Munich	RM	15,000,000
Daimler-Benz AG, Stuttgart	RM	39,150,000
Ford-Werke AG, Koeln-Niehl	RM	20,000,000
Gottfried Lindner AG, Ammendorf b. Halle	RM	3,500,000
"Hanomag", Hanoversche Maschinenbau AG, Hannover-Linden. (Bochumer Verein, Steel Trust)	RM	20,000,000
J. Heiser AG, Insterburg	RM	500,000
Nationale Automobil Ges. AG, Berlin-Oberschoenweide. (AEG)	RM	3,000,000
Niederlausitzer Automobil AG, Cottbus	RM	185,000
Adam Opel AG, Ruesselheim	RM	60,000,000
Phaenomen-Werke Hiller AG, Zittau	RM	2,400,000
Stoewer-Werke AG, Stettin. (Prov. Pommern)	RM	1,410,000
Triebwagen-u. Waggonfabrik Wismar AG, Wismar	RM	3,250,000
Vomag Maschinenfabrik AG, Plauen. (Banks)	RM	4,000,000
Waggonfabrik L. Steinfurt AG, Koenigsberg	RM	1,800,000

EXPORTGEMEINSCHAFT DEUTSCHER AUTOMOBIL-FABRIKEN, Berlin-Charlottenburg

Export cartel of German automobile manufacturers.

Officials:
Gustav Habermaas(Kraftwagenfab.-Krupp)
Erwin Arnold Schwarz

Members include:

Auto-Union AG, Chemnitz	RM	14,500,000
Daimler-Benz AG, Stuttgart	RM	39,150,000
Ford-Werke AG, Koeln-Niehl	RM	20,000,000
Stoewer-Werke AG, Stettin. (Prov. Pommern)	RM	1,410,000

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DER HERSTELLER BLECHGEPRESSTER AUTOMOBILTEILE, Berlin

Association of producers of pressed-sheet-metal automobile parts.

Members include:

Ruhrstahl AG, Witten. (Steel Trust)	RM 36,000,000
Vereinigte Oberschles. Huettenwerke AG, Gleiwitz. (Ballestrem)	RM 20,000,000

ARBEITS-U. KALKULATIONSGEMEINSCHAFT FUER AUTOMOBIL-ZYLINDERGUSS

Cylinder-casting calculation-cartel.

Members include:

Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000

REICHSVERBAND DER KRAFTFAHRZEUGTEILE-INDUSTRIE, e.V.

Cartel for motor-vehicle parts.

Members include:

Accumulatoren Fabrik AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM 21,250,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM 50,000,000
Schueler Motoren AG, Berlin	RM 45,000
Steinbock AG, Moosburg	RM 50,000
Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen AG, (Zeppelin)	RM 3,000,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER FAHRRAD INDUSTRIELLER e.V. Berlin

The Union of German Bicycle Producers had a Fahrrad-konvention or price agreement which united most of the industry, but among the outsiders were one or two large firms which reduced the production represented in the Fahrradkonvention to a little over 50 percent. Until 1936 at least, there was not only competition from outsiders, but among the members themselves. The agreement was broken by discount practices, e.g., the regular 30 percent would be increased from 2 - 10 percent for increased sales, which tended to make dealers support favorite firms.

VEREIN DEUTSCHER FAHRRAD INDUSTRIELLER e.V. (contd)

Members include:

Adlerwerke AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	15,000,000
Anker-Werke AG, Bielefeld	RM	2,160,000
August Enders AG, Oberrahmede	RM	405,000
Brennabor-Werke AG, Brandenburg, Havel	RM	2,390,000
Expresswerke AG, Neumarkt	RM	600,000
Deutsche Dunlop Gummi-Compagnie AG, Hanau	RM	9,000,000
Duerkopp AG, Bielefeld (banks)	RM	2,750,000
Gritzner-Kayser AG, Karlsruhe-Durlach	RM	3,075,000
Metal-Industrie Schoenebeck AG,	RM	1,800,000
Nationale Automobil Ges. AG, Berl.-Oberschoenweide, (AEG)	RM	3,000,000
NSU Werke AG, Neckarsulm	RM	3,600,000
Nuernberger Hercules Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	620,000
Pantherwerke AG, Braunschweig	RM	700,000
Phaenomen-Werke Hiller AG, Zittau	RM	2,400,000
J.C.Richter AG, Leipzig	RM	180,000
Torpedo-Werke AG f. Fahrraeder u. Schreibmaschinen, Frankfurt/M. (Remington-Rand)	RM	1,600,000
Triumph Werke Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg	RM	2,500,000
Victoria Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	2,475,000
Wanderer-Werke AG, Siegmar-Schoenau	RM	7,860,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER FAHRRADTEILE-FABRIKANTEN — Berlin

Bicycle-parts cartel.

Members include:

Metallwarenfabrik vorm. Wissner AG, Zella-Mehlis.	RM	3,125,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER FAHRRADGLOCKENFABRIKANTEN

Cartel of bicycle-bells manufacturers.

Members include:

Metallwarenfabrik vorm. Wissner AG, Zella-Mehlis.	RM	3,125,000

EXPORTKARTELL FUER FAHRRADGLOCKEN

Export cartel for bicycle-bells

Members include:

Metallwarenfabrik vorm. Wissner AG, Zella-Mehlis.	RM	3,125,000

VEREINIGUNG DER MOTORRADFABRIKEN GmbH Berlin

This association of motorcycle-manufacturers was organized in 1930 for price protection in the industry. With the cooperation of three leading producers, the association aimed at a "purification" of the market, a reduction of output to quantities commensurate with the demand, the securing of an adequate return for dealers, avoidance of competitive fights, and the like. A common agency was set up to represent both manufacturers and dealers, the Control Committee (see below), which established sales conditions and lists of recognized dealers.

Officials:
Fritz v. Falkenhayn (NSU-Werke)

Members include:

Ardie-Werk AG, Nuernberg	RM	370,000
Auto Union AG, Chemnitz	RM	14,500,000
Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Muenchen.	RM	15,000,000
NSU Werke AG, Neckarsulm	RM	3,600,000
Nuernberger Hercules Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	620,000
Triumph Werke Nuernberg AG, Nuernberg	RM	2,500,000
Victoria Werke AG, Nuernberg	RM	2,475,000

MOTORRADWIRTSCHAFT GmbH Berlin

The Control Committee (Ueberwachungsausschuss) established by the association of motorcycle-manufacturers to represent both manufacturers and dealers in fixing sales-conditions and sales-prices for second-hand motorcycles.

Officials:
Paul Hufenbecher

Members include:

Phaenomen-Werke Hiller AG, Zittau	RM	2,400,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER KINDERWAGEN-FABRIKANTEN U. VERWANDTER ZWEIGE e.V., Berlin

Cartel of manufacturers of childrens' carriages and related articles.

Members include:

Brennabor-Werke AG, Brandenburg, Havel	RM	2,390,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER KINDERWAGEN-FABRIKANTEN U. VERWANDTER ZWEIGE e.V., (contd)

AG f. Korbwaren-u. Kinderwagen-Industrie Hourdeaux-Bergmann, Lichtenfels, Bavaria.	RM	820,000
Metall-Industrie Schoenebeck AG, Schoenebeck (Wippermann)	RM	1,800,000
Opel & Kuehne AG, Zeitz	RM	144,800
Pantherwerke AG, Braunschweig	RM	700,000

VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER LASTANHAENGER-FABRIKEN, Berlin

Cartel of trailer-truck manufacturers.

Officials:
Otto Neef
Walter Rahm (Gottfried Lindner AG)

Members include:

Duesseldorfer Waggonfabrik AG, Duesseldorf. (Uerdingen)	RM	1,000,000
Gothaer Waggonfabrik AG, Gotha	RM	4,000,000
Gottfried Lindner AG, Ammendorf b. Halle	RM	3,500,000
Triebwagen-u. Waggonfabrik Wismar AG, Wismar	RM	3,250,000
Vereinigte Westdeutsche Waggonfabriken AG, Koeln-Deutz.	RM	11,000,000
Waggonfabrik Uerdingen AG, Uerdingen	RM	4,200,000
Waggonfabrik L. Steinfurt AG, Koenigsberg	RM	1,800,000

DEUTSCHE LASTANHAENGER-EXPORT-GEMEINSCHAFT Hamburg

Export association for trailers and trailer-trucks.

Officials:
Walter Rahm (Gottfried Lindner AG)

Members include:

Duesseldorfer Waggonfabrik AG, Duesseldorf. (Uerdingen)	RM	1,000,000
Waggonfabrik Uerdingen AG, Uerdingen.	RM	4,200,000
Gottfried Lindner AG, Ammendorf b. Halle	RM	3,500,000
Triebwagen-u. Waggonfabrik Wismar AG, Siestadt Wismar.	RM	3,250,000

DEUTSCHE WAGENBAU-VEREINIGUNG Berlin

Wagon cartel.

Officials:
Ernst Schroeder (Waggonfab. Uerdingen AG)

DEUTSCHE WAGENBAU-VEREINIGUNG (contd)

Members include:

Dessauer Waggonfabrik AG, Dessau. (Orenstein & K)	RM	2,000,000
Duesseldorfer Waggonfabrik AG, Duesseldorf. (Uerdingen)	RM	1,000,000
Waggonfabrik Uerdingen AG, Uerdingen.	RM	4,200,000
H. Fuchs Waggon Fabrik AG, Heidelberg-Rohrbach	RM	2,000,000
Gothaer Waggonfabrik AG, Gotha	RM	4,000,000
Gottfried Lindner AG, Ammendorf b. Halle	RM	3,500,000
Linke-Hofmann Werke AG, Breslau. (Flick)	RM	5,500,000
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen. (Gutehoffn.)	RM	6,400,000
Orenstein & Koppel AG, Berlin	RM	17,480,000
Triebwagen-u. Waggonfabrik Wismar AG, Seestadt Wismar.	RM	3,250,000
Waggon-u. Maschinenfabrik AG vorm. Busch, Bautzen	RM	3,500,000
Waggon-u. Maschinenbau AG Goerlitz, Goerlitz	RM	8,000,000
Waggonfabrik Jos. Rathgeber AG, Munich. (Dresd. Bnk)	RM	2,138,000
Waggonfabrik L. Steinfurt AG, Koenigsberg	RM	1,800,000
Vereinigte Westdeutsche Waggon-fabriken AG, Koeln-Deutz	RM	11,000,000

WAGGON-U. LOKOMOTIVE-BESCHLAGTEIL-LIEFERUNGS GmbH Berlin

Syndicate of wagon-and locomotive-fittings suppliers.

Members include:

Stahlwerke Brueninghaus AG, Werdohl. (Steel Trust)	RM	3,750,000

VIII. NONFERROUS METALS

There were at the outbreak of the war a large number of cartels for nonferrous metals --- aluminum, brass, copper, lead, tin, etc. There are a number of small and medium-sized firms in the industry, but nearly all of any importance are subsidiaries of certain giant concerns, principally Siemens, AEG, Gutehoffnungshuette, VIAG, Otto Wolff, Metallgesellschaft, and Deutsche Gold-u. Silberscheide Anstalt. Sixty of the cartels are identified in the following pages. In order to obtain a more unified control over this loose group of organizations, the Reichs Economics Minister in July 1943 dissolved a large number and handed over their market-regulating functions (excluding quota-setting) to the Leader of the Trade Group "Metal Semi-Products Industry" (Metallhalbzeug-Industrie). In the following pages, cartels dissolved in the reorganization are marked with an asterisk. Thirty-four were dissolved; the Trade Group took over the market-regulating functions of numbers 1 - 28 below:

(1) Kupferblech-Verband e.V.*
(2) Preiskonvention schmale Kupferbaender e.V.*
(3) Verein deutscher Kupferrohrwerke e.V.*
(4) Verein der Messingrohrwerke e.V.*
(5) Yellowsverstaendigung
(6) Neusilber-Vereinigung e. V.*
(7) Verein der Metallpresswerke e.V.*
(8) Preisverstaendigung fuer Nickelhalbzeug
(9) Buerstendrahtvereinigung
(10) Metallfeindraht-Vereinigung e.V.
(11) Verband fuer plattiertes Halbzeug e.V.
(12) Feuerbuchs-Vereinigung*
(13) Deutscher Kupferdraht-Verband e.V.*
(14) Verband deutscher Kupferfeindrahtzieher*
(15) Leitaluminium-Verband*
(16) Aldrey-Ring*
(17) Vereinigung der Erzeuger von chromlegiertem Widerstandsmaterial*
(18) Preisverstaendigung fuer Radnaben aus Zinklegierungen
(19) Aluminium-Walzwerks-Verband e.V.*
(20) Vereinigung der Bleiwerke*
(21) Konvention f. gewalzte u. gepresste Bleifabrikate, Koeln
(22) Konvention f. gewalzte u. gepresste Bleifabrikate, Freiburg*
(23) Verband der Hersteller von Bleigeruchverschluessen
(24) Dentalgold-Konvention*
(25) Fassensilber-Konvention*
(26) Ausfuhrgemeinschaft fuer Erzeugnisse der Metallhalbzeug-Industrie

(27) Exportverband fuer Aluminiumhalbfabrikate e.V.*
(28) Treppen-u. Linoleumschienen-Vereinigung
(29) Preisbildung fuer Kupfernickelrohre
(30) Antennenlitzen-Vereinigung*
(31) Abkommen ueber Lierferung v. Bronze-u. Hartkupferdraht (Benito Abkommen)
(32) Oesterreichische Leitungsgesellschaft mbH.
(33) Preisverstaendigung fuer Edelmetalle, Hanau
(34) Vereinigung der Pforzheimer Doublefabrikanten.

GESAMT VERBAND DEUTSCHER METALLGIESSERIEN, Duesseldorf

The national association of German metal foundries, under which a calculation cartel was established in 1936.

Members include:

Apag Aluminium Praezionsguss AG, Potsdam-Babelsberg	RM	90,000
H. Maihak AG, Hamburg	RM	1,000,000
Wilhelm Poppe AG, Kiel-Pries	RM	400,000
Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin. (Goering combine)	RM	50,000,000
Saar-Metallwerke AG, Saarbruecken	RM	210,000

REICHSVERBAND DES HANDELS MIT METALLHALBFABRIKATEN

Trade cartel for products of lead, zinc, copper, brass, and aluminum.

Members include:

Blech-u. Metallhandel Otto Wolff AG, Berlin	RM	600,000

VEREIN DER METALLPRESSWERKE* Berlin

Members include:

Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M (Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000

VEREIN DER METALLPRESSTEIL-WERKE

Cartel of producers of pressed-metal parts.

Members include:

Bergmann Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Schu.)	RM	8,800,000

VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKANTEN VON AUSRUESTUNGSGEGENSTAENDEN AUS ALUMINIUM

Union of manufacturers of aluminum equipments.

Members include:

Suedmetall AG, Mussbrach	RM	1,200,000

BAUXIT-TRUST AG (cap. sfr 11 mill.) Zuerich

A 16.32 percent interest in the Bauxit-Trust is held by Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG (cap. RM 40 mill.), a subsidiary of the Reich's VIAG holding company.

President:
Hans Georg Schroeder (Otavi Mines, Berlin)

ALUMINIUMFOLIEN-VERBAND Berlin

Aluminum-foil cartel.

Members include:

Metallpapiere-Bronzefarben-Blattmetallwerke AG, Munich.	RM	3,030,000

VEREINIGUNG DER DEUTSCHEN ALUMINIUMGESCHIRR-FABRIKANTEN

Union of manufacturers of aluminum pots and pans.

Members include:

Suedmetall AG, Mussbach	RM	1,200,000

ALUMINIUMFOLIEN-VEREDLERKONVENTION Berlin

Aluminum-foil processing agreement.

Members include:

Metallpapiere-Bronzefarben-Blattmetallwerke AG, Munich	RM	3,030,000

VERBAND FUER HALBFABRIKATE AUS LEICHTMETALL-LEGIERUNG e.V. Berlin

Cartel for aluminum alloy semi-products.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Schu)	RM	8,800,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deutsche Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u.Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
F.A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

EXPORTVERBAND DER ALUMINIUM-HALBFABRIKATE e.V. * Berlin

Export association for aluminum semi-products.

Members include:

Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000

LEIT-ALUMINIUM-VERBAND * Frankfurt/M

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Schu.)	RM	8,800,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerke, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff.)	RM	9,000,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Luedenscheid.	RM	2,500,000

LEICHTMETALL-GUSS-VERBAND

Light-metal casting cartel.

Members include:

Honsel Werke AG, Meschede	RM	500,000

ALUMINIUM-WALZWERKS-VERBAND * Berlin

Aluminum rolling-mill cartel.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Sch.)	RM	8,800,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Honsel-Werke AG, Meschede i. W.	RM	500,000
Kupferwerk Ilsenburg AG,Berl. (Deutsche and Dresd. Bnks)	RM	2,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerke, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff,)	RM	9,000,000
Hugo Schneider AG, Leipzig. (Dresdner Bank)	RM	4,200,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel Werke AG, Schwerte.	RM	10,850,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Luedenscheid.	RM	2,500,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

VERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN ALUMINIUMWARENINDUSTRIE Berlin

Aluminum products cartel.

Members include:

Annweiler Email-u. Metall-Werke vorm. Ullrich, Annweiler.	RM	1,100,000

VEREIN DER MESSINGROHRWERKE e.V. * Berlin

Cartel of brass pipe and tube works.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berl. (Siemens-Sch.)	RM	8,800,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde.(Deutsche Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Elmore's Metall AG, Schladern. (English)	RM	2,000,000
Hackethal-Draht-u. Kabel-Werke AG, Langenhagen. (Gutehoffnungs-huette)	RM	8,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff)	RM	9,000,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M (Metallgesell-schaft)	RM	20,575,000

KARTELL DEUTSCHER MESSINGWERKE e.V. Berlin

Quota cartel of German brass works.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berl. (Siemens-Sch.)	RM	8,800,000
Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metall-werke AG, Luedenscheid,(Roehnert-Harney-Quandt)	RM	3,500,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deutsche Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Mansfeld AG f. Bergbau..., Eisleben. (Salzdetfurth)	RM	24,392,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde i. W. (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,056,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff)	RM	9,000,000
Hugo Schneider AG, Leipzig. (Dresdner Bank)	RM	4,200,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M, (Metallgesell-schaft)	RM	20,575,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messing-werke AG, Luedenscheid.	RM	2,500,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

WIRTSCHAFTLICHE VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER MESSINGWERKE e. V. Berlin

Economic union of German brass works.

Members include:

Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metall-werke AG, Luedenscheid.(Roehnert-Harney(Commerz Bank)-Quandt).	RM	3,500,000

WIRTSCHAFTLICHE VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHER MESSINGWERKE e.V.(contd)

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deutsche Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Gowe Metallwaren AG, Aue-Auerhammer	RM	125,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Neuwalzwerk AG, Boesperde i. W. (Otto Wolff)	RM	1,056,000
Saechsische Metallwarenfabrik Aug. Wellner Soehne AG, Aue.	RM	3,000,000
Hugo Schneider AG, Leipzig. (Dresdner Bank)	RM	4,200,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel-Werke AG, Schwerte	RM	10,850,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Luedenscheid.	RM	2,500,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

Copper

ALDREY-RING * Berlin

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Mettalges.)	RM	20,575,000

ANTENNENLITZEN-VEREINIGUNG * Duesseldorf

Antenna-wire cartel.

Members include:

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Kabelwerk Rheydt AG, Rheydt. (Pferdmenges)	RM	12,000,000
Kabelwerk Wilhelminenhof AG, Berlin. (Felten & Guilleaume)	RM	2,000,000
Leonische Drahtwerke AG, Nuernberg	RM	3,000,000
Sueddeutsche Telefon-Apparate...AG Nuernberg.(Felt. & G.)	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000

PREISKONVENTION SCHMALE KUPFERBAENDE* Berlin

Copper-band price agreement.

Members include:

Bronzefarbenwerke AG vorm. Schenk, Barnsdorf ue. Roth.	RM	1,500,000

PREISKONVENTION SCHMALE KUPFERBAENDE * (contd)

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde.(Deut. Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Gowe Metallwaren AG, Aue-Auerhammer	RM	125,000
Kabelwerk Rheydt AG, Rheydt. (Pferdmenges)	RM	12,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Saechsische Metallwarenfabrik Aug. Wellner Soehne AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel-Werke AG, Schwerte	RM	10,850,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Luedenscheid.	RM	2,500,000

KUPFERBLECH-VERBAND * Berlin

Sheet-copper cartel.

Management:
August Reimer

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Sch)	RM	8,800,000
Bronzefarbenwerke AG vorm. Schenk, Barnsdorf ue. Roth.	RM	1,500,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deut. Waff.)	RM	4,000,000
Gowe Metallwaren AG, Aue-Auerhammer	RM	125,000
Kupferwerk Ilsenburg AG, Berl. (Deutsche and Dresd. Bnks)	RM	2,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff.)	RM	9,000,000
Saechsische Metallwarenfabrik Aug. Wellner Soehne AG, Aue.	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel-Werke AG, Schwerte	RM	10,850,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Luedenscheid	RM	2,500,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

DEUTSCHER KUPFERDRAHT-VERBAND e.V. * Berlin

Copper-wire cartel.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berl. (Siemens-Schu.)	RM	8,800,000
Deutsche Kabelwerke AG, Berlin-Lichtenberg. (Kabelwerk Rheydt)	RM	8,000,000
Kabelwerk Rheydt AG, Rheydt. (Pferdmenges)	RM	12,000,000

DEUTSCHER KUPFERDRAHT-VERBAND e.V. * (contd)

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deut. Waff.)	RM	4,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerke AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Land-u. Seekabelwerke AG, Koeln-Nippes. (Felten & G)	RM	5,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Leonische Drahtwerke AG, Nuernberg	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff.)	RM	9,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000
Westfaelische Kupfer-u. Messing-werke AG, Luedenscheid	RM	2,500,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER KUPFERFEINDRAHTZIEHER * Berlin

Cartel of fine copper-wire drawers.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berl. (Siemens-Sch.)	RM	8,800,000
Deutsche Kabelwerke AG, Berl.-Lichtenberg. (Rheydt)	RM	8,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Kabelwerk Rheydt AG, Rheydt. (Pferdmenges)	RM	12,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Leonische Drahtwerke AG, Nuernberg	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallgesell-schaft)	RM	20,575,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER KUPFERROHRWERKE e.V. * Berlin

Cartel of copper pipe and tube works.

Members include:

Bergmann-Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berl. (Siemens-Sch)	RM	8,800,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde. (Deut. Waff.)	RM	4,000,000
Elmore's Metall AG, Schladern. (English)	RM	2,000,000
Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk AG, Koeln. (Arbed)	RM	64,500,000
Hackethal-Draht-u. Kabel-Werke AG, Langenhagen.(Gutehoff.)	RM	8,000,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff.)	RM	9,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000
Wieland-Werke AG, Ulm	RM	6,000,000

DEUTSCHER KUPFERSCHALEN-VERBAND Kassel

Copper-bells cartel.

Members include:

F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerk, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff)	RM	9,000,000

KONVENTION FUER GEWALZTE UND GEPRESSTE BLEIFABRIKATE * Freiberg

Price agreement on rolled and pressed lead products.

Members include:

Bleiindustrie-AG vorm. Jung & Lindig, Freiberg, Sa.	RM	1,875,000

BLEIFOLIEN-VERBAENDE

Lead-foil cartels.

Members include:

Bleiindustrie AG vorm. Jung & Lindig, Freiberg, Sa.	RM	1,875,000

VEREINIGUNG DER BLEITRAPSFABRIKANTEN UND ZENTRALE DER ZINN

Members include:

Bleiindustrie AG vorm. Jung & Lindig, Freiberg, Sa.	RM	1,875,000

DEUTSCHER BLEIWEISS-VERBAND

Price cartel for white-lead.

Members include:

Vereinigte Farbwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	885,600
Westdeutsche Bleifarbenwerke Dr. Kalkow AG, Frankfurt/M.(Tellus AG)	RM	660,000

INTERNATIONALE BLEIWEISS-KONVENTION

International white-lead agreement.

Members include:

Vereinigte Farbwerke AG, Duesseldorf	RM	885,600
Westdeutsche Bleifarbenwerke Dr. Kalkow AG, Frankfurt/M.(Tellus AG)	RM	660,000

VEREINIGUNG DER BLEIWERKE IN KOELN *

Price-setting cartel.

Members include:

Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000

VEREIN DEUTSCHER BLEIFARBENFABRIKANTEN — Duesseldorf

Union of lead-colours manufacturers.

Members include:
- Vereinigte Farbwerke AG, Duesseldorf RM 885,600

GESAMTVERBAND DEUTSCHER BRONZEFARBENFABRIKANTEN e.V. — Nuernberg

National cartel of bronze-colours manufacturers.

Members include:
- Bronzefarbenwerke AG vorm. Schenck, Barnsdorf ue. Roth. RM 1,500,000
- Frankfurter Bronzefarben-u. Aluminiumpulverwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. RM 700,000

VEREINIGUNG DER ERZEUGER VON CHROMLEGIERTEM WIDERSTANDSMATERIAL, * — Hagen i. W.

Cartel for chrome-alloyed resistance materials.

Members include:
- Rheinmetall-Borsig AG, Berlin (Goering combine) RM 50,000,000
- Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallges.) RM 20,575,000

VERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN DENTAL-FABRIKANTEN e.V.

Association of dental manufacturers.

Members include:
- Deutsche Gold-u. Silber-Scheideanstalt, Frankfurt/M RM 35,600,000
- Injecta AG z. Fabrikation chirurgischer Instrumente, Berlin. RM 1,000,000
- Porzellanfabrik C.M. Hutschenreuther AG,Hohenberg a. Eger. RM 1,800,000
- Siemens-Reiniger-Werke AG,Berlin. (Siemens -H.) RM 12,000,000

DENTALGOLD-KONVENTION *

Price agreement for dental gold.

Members include:
- Allgemeine Gold-u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim. RM 1,200,000

FASSEN-SILBER KONVENTION *

Members include:

Allgemeine Gold-u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim.	RM	1,200,000

FEUERBUCHS-VEREINIGUNG * Berlin

Fire-box cartel.

Members include:

Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
Kupferwerk Ilsenburg AG, Berlin. (Deut. and Dresd. Banks)	RM	2,000,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Osnabruecker Kupfer-u. Drahtwerke, Osnabrueck. (Gutehoff.)	RM	9,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000

GOLD-U. WALZ KONVENTION

Members include:

Allgemeine Gold-u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim.	RM	1,200,000

HOELLENSTEIN-KONVENTION

Nitrate of silver price-agreement.

Members include:

Allgemeine Gold-u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim	RM	1,200,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER KAPSELFABRIKANTEN. e.V. Frankfurt/M

Capsule cartel.

Members include:

Vereinigte Kapselfabriken Nackenheim-Beyerbach Nachf., AG, Nackenheim a. R.	RM	400,000

VERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN LEONISCHEN INDUSTRIE, Nuernberg

Leonite cartel.

Members include:

Leonische Drahtwerke AG, Nuernberg	RM	3,000,000

NEUSILBER-VEREINIGUNG e.V. * Berlin

German-silver cartel.

Members include:

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde.(Deut.Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Gowe Metallwaren AG, Aue - Auerhammer	RM	125,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berl. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Saechsische Metallwarenfabrik Aug. Wellner Soehne AG, Aue.	RM	3,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallges.)	RM	20,575,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel-Werke AG, Schwerte	RM	10,850,000

HAUS DER NICHTEISENMETALLE Berlin

Members include:

AEG, Berlin	RM	120,000,000
August Enders AG, Oberrahmede	RM	405,000
Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin-Borsigwalde (Deutsche Waffen)	RM	4,000,000
Siemens-Schuckertwerke AG, Berlin	RM	120,000,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Nickel-Werke AG, Schwerte	RM	10,850,000

AUSFUHRGEMEINSCHAFT FUER ERZEUGNISSE DER NICHTEISENMETALL-HALBZEUGINDUSTRIE

Export association of the nonferrous semi-products industry.

Members include:

Bergmann Elektrizitaets-Werke AG, Berlin. (Siemens-Sch)	RM	8,800,000
Hirsch Kupfer-u. Messingwerke AG, Berlin. (Gesfuerel-AEG)	RM	12,500,000
F. A. Lange Metallwerke AG, Aue	RM	3,000,000
Kupferwerk Ilsenburg AG, Berlin. (Deut. and Dresd. Bks).	RM	2,000,000

ROHSILBER-KONVENTION

Crude silver agreement.

Members include:

Allgemeine Gold- u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim.	RM	1,200,000

SCHEIDEGUT-KONVENTION

Precious-metal ores agreement.

Members include:

Allgemeine Gold-u. Silberscheide-Anstalt, Pforzheim	RM	1,200,000

VERBAND DER SILBERWAREN-FABRIKANTEN e.V. Berlin

Cartel of silver-ware manufacturers.

Members include:

Bremer Silberwarenfabrik AG, Bremen-Sebaldsbrueck.	RM	1,500,000
Hanseatische Silberwarenfabrik AG, Bremen. (Bremer)	RM	735,000
Vereinigte Silberwaren-Fabriken AG, Duesseldorf	RM	200,000

INTERNATIONALE VANADIUM-KONVENTION

Vanadium price agreement.

Members include:

Otavi Minen-u. Eisenbahn Ges., Berlin. (Deut. Bank, AEG)	£	700,000

VERBAND DER HERSTELLER VON BLECHPACKUNGEN e.V. Berlin

Tin-can cartel. In October 1942 the Price Commissar delegated the fixing of maximum and minimum prices, even for outsiders, to this cartel.

Members include:

AG f. Cartonnageindustrie, Dresden. (Dresd. Bank)	RM	2,650,000
F. Cochu AG, Hamburg	RM	100,000
Fischer AG f. Blechverarbeitung, Duesseldorf-Oberkassel.	RM	200,000
J.A. Schmalbach Blechwarenwerke AG, Braunschweig	RM	4,000,000
Stassfurter Blechwarenwerke AG, Stassfurt	RM	200,000
Union-Werke AG Kunstdruck-Metallwaren-u. Plakatefabrik, Radebeul	RM	1,000,000

INTERNATIONALE WEISSBLECH-VEREINIGUNG

International Tinplate Association. The three companies below used to have a tinplate-understanding, which completely regulated the market within Germany.

Members include:

Capito & Klein AG, Duesseldorf-Benrath. (Krupp)	RM	3,000,000
AG der Dillinger Huettenwerke, Dillingen	RM	15,568,000
Rasselsteiner Eisenwerksgesellschaft AG, Neuwied-Rasselstein. (Otto Wolff)	RM	9,000,000

VERBAND DER FABRIKEN VERZINKTER BLECHWAREN Berlin

Price cartel for galvanized tinware. In 1936 most or all outsiders were successfully brought into an agreement to maintain prices.

Members include:

Annweiler Email-u. Metall-Werke vorm. Ullrich, Annweiler.	RM	1,100,000
A. Schomaker & Cie AG, Ahlen, (Otto Wolff)	RM	400,000

AUSFUHR-KARTELL DER FABRIKEN VERZINKTER HAUS-U. WIRTSCHAFTS-GERAETE, Berlin

Export cartel of manufacturers of galvanized household equipment.

Members include:

A. Schomaker & Cie AG, Ahlen i. W. (Otto Wolff)	RM	400,000

VERBAND DER FABRIKEN VERZINNTER MILCHTRANSPORTKANNEN U. MILCHGERAETE, Berlin

Cartel of producers of tin milk-transport-cans and utensils.

Members include:

Blech-u. Metallwarenfabrik AG, Geisweid. (Stumm)	RM	120,000
Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm	RM	323,000
Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke vorm. Thiel... AG, Luebeck	RM	300,000

AUSFUHRKARTELL DER FABRIKEN VERZINNTER MILCHTRANSPORTKANNEN u. MILCHGERAETE, Berlin

Export cartel of manufacturers of tin milk-transport-cans and utensils.

Members include:

Blech- u. Metallwarenfabrik AG, Geisweid. (Stumm)	RM	120,000
Rhenania Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke AG, Schwelm	RM	323,000
Stanz-u. Emaillierwerke vorm. Thiel... AG, Luebeck	RM	300,000

WESTDEUTSCHE ZINKBLECHHAENDLER-VEREINIGUNG

Price-fixing cartel of West German zinc sheet-metal dealers.

ZINKWALZWERKSVERBAND mbH — Berlin

Price-fixing cartel of zinc rolling-mills.

Members include:

Schlesische Bergwerks-u. Huetten AG, Beuthen. (Donnersmark, Metallgesellschaft)	RM	16,200,000
Stolberger Zink AG, Aachen. (Otto Wolff)	RM	10,750,000
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M. (Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000

DEUTSCHE ZINKWEISS-KONVENTION

White zinc price-agreement.

Members include:

Metall-u. Farbwerke AG, Oker	RM	300,000

IX. ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS

In the following pages are listed forty cartels in the electrotechnical industry. It would be misleading to infer from this number any multiplicity of financial interests in the electrotechnical field. The industry is completely dominated by two concerns: Siemens and AEG. The cartels were instruments of these two concerns by which they could regulate their control of the market jointly with a handful of other firms that were affiliated with them or that supplied some necessary basic material such as copper or plastics. The other firms whose names appear most frequently are Osram GmbH, the electric-lamp subsidiary of Siemens and AEG; subsidiaries of Licht und Kraft, a public-utility holding company closely affiliated with Siemens; subsidiaries of Standard Electric (owned by International Electric, one of the principal shareholders of AEG); metal firms, particularly those dealing in copper, such as Metallgesellschaft, Brown Boveri, Felten & Guilleaume, and Gutehoffnungshuette; IG Farben for plastic materials; and Guenther Quandt's firm, Accumulatoren AG, for batteries.

VEREINIGUNG VON ACCUMULATOREN HERSTELLERN — Berlin

Price cartel for wet-cell batteries.

Members include:

Accumulatoren Fabrik AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM	21,250,000

REICHSVERBAND DER BATTERIE INDUSTRIE e.V. — Berlin

National cartel of battery manufacturers.

Members include:

Batterie-u. Elemente Fabrik System Zeiler AG, Berlin	RM	480,000
"Petrix" Chemische Fabrik AG, Berlin-Niederschoeneweide. (Accumulatore Fabrik AG).	RM	1,000,000
Siemens & Halske AG, Berlin	RM	157,091,000

WIRTSCHAFTSSTELLE DER HERSTELLER VON KRAFT-FAHRZEUG-, ANLASS-, U. BELEUCHTUNGS-BATTERIEN, e. V. — Berlin

Control agency of producers of automobile-, starter-, and electric-light batteries. The agency regulated prices, particularly by fixing discounts. There were two price groups: one for the three big firms, Accumulatoren Fabrik, Bosch, and KAW; one for all other manufacturers.

Members include:

Accumulatoren Fabrik AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM	21,250,000

EINKAUFS-GEMEINSCHAFT DER ELEKTRIZITAETS-WERKE e.GmbH — Berlin

Electricity works purchasing association.

Members include:

Bayerische Elektrizitaets-Werke, Munich. (Licht & K)	RM	4,000,000
Landkraftwerke Leipzig AG, Kulkwitz. (state)	RM	16,000,000

WIRTSCHAFTSVERBAND DER ELEKTRIZITAETS-WERKE GmbH — Berlin

Members include:

Bayerische Elektrizitaets-Lieferungs-Ges. AG, Bayreuth.	RM	15,000,000

VERBAND DEUTSCHER ELEKTRIZITAETSZAEHLER-FABRIKEN GmbH

Cartel of electric-meter manufacturers.

Members include:

AEG, Berlin	RM	120,000,000
Heliowatt Werke Elektrizitaets AG, Berlin-Charlottenburg, (Licht u. Kraft)	RM	8,000,000
Siemens-Schuckertwerke AG, Berlin	RM	120,000,000

REICHSVERBAND DES ELEKTROGROSSHANDELS e.V. — Berlin

National organization of the electric wholesale trade.

Members include:

Elektro-Grosshandel AG, Waldersee. (Dessauer Gas)	RM	1,500,000

REICHSVERBAND DES ELEKTROGROSSHANDELS e.V.(contd)

Otto Laakmann AG, Frankfurt/M	RM	100,000
Wilh. Bochemer AG f. Elektrobedarf, Dortmund	RM	100,000

ELEKTROLYT-KONDENSATOREN-VEREINIGUNG

Electrolytic-condenser cartel.

Members include:

Hydrowerk AG, Berlin. (AEG)	RM	1,000,000
Siemens & Halske AG, Berlin	RM	157,091,000

GEMEINSCHAFT GROSSLAMPEN

Electric-light cartel. This important cartel was reorganized in 1942 and again in 1943. The situation before the war was as follows: one firm in Germany, Osram GmbH (RM 60 mill.), accounted for over two-thirds of the entire German production. This giant company was owned and controlled by Siemens and AEG (each had about a one-third stock interest). The cartel which regulated the market in Germany was an international organization, "Phoebus," largely dominated by the British. After the outbreak of the war it therefore became necessary to organize a new cartel in which Osram's leadership would be recognized. In 1942 twenty-seven firms manufacturing electric lamps in Greater Germany organized the Gemeinschaft Grosslampen, which included also normal-sized electric lights for general use. These firms were located:

6 in Vienna;
5 in Berlin;
3 in the Rhineland;
3 in Wuerttemberg;
2 in Saxony;
2 in the Saar;
2 in the Sudetenland;
1 in Upper Silesia;
1 in Bavaria;
1 in Schleswig;
1 in Alsace.

The price of electric lights from the producer to the retailer is regulated by the Price Commissar. The Gemeinschaft was to concentrate upon furthering a better division of effort

in the industry, simplification of types, fixing of qualitative standards, and the like. It was thought that by a proper distribution of the production program among the individual firms and the limiting of types to be manufactured, it would be possible materially to lower costs and correspondingly prices. Subsidiary cartels -- Production Rings or Producers' Associations -- would undertake the strict control of production in respect of quantity and type. The leader of the Gemeinschaft was appointed by Reichs Economic Minister Funk, not from the Osram personnel but from a Frankfurt firm. However, it was provided in the by-laws that Osram should be represented on all working committees and should have a majority vote. It was expected that the Gemeinschaft would enter into agreements with foreign export firms such as Philips in Holland and Tungsram in Hungary.

The article in Europa Kabel, 17 July 1942, giving the above information on the Gemeinschaft Grosslampen, was followed by later reports of a "Gemeinschaft elektrische Lampen." * It is not apparent whether this is the same or a new organization, but its place in the program is clear. The Gemeinschaft elektrische Lampen received new by-laws from the Reich Ministry of Economics on 18 October 1943. All old organizations were dissolved. The new Gemeinschaft would include all producers except those manufacturing lamps not for lighting purposes. The by-laws provided that Osram had to be represented on all committees and would have a one-third vote.

VERBAND DEUTSCHER ELEKTROTECHNIKER e. V.

Association of electro-technicians.

Members include:

Bayerische Elektrizitaets-Lieferungs-Ges. AG, Berlin.	RM	15,000,000
Bayerische Elektrizitaets-Werke, Munich. (Licht u. Kraft)	RM	4,000,000
Dominitwerke AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM	3,000,000

* See Muenchner Neueste Nachrichtung, 28 October 1943.

VERBAND DEUTSCHER ELEKTROTECHNIKER e. V.(contd)

Ges. f. elektrische Unternehmungen AG, Berlin (since merged into AEG)	RM	80,010,000
Rhein-Main-Donau AG, Munich. (Reich Transport Ministry)	RM	30,200,000

REICHSVERBAND DER ELEKTROTECHNISCHEN INDUSTRIE e. V. — Berlin

National association of the electro-technical industry.

Members include:

Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metall-werke AG, Luedenscheid. (Roehnert - Harney - Quandt)	RM	3,500,000

EXPORTKARTELL FUER ELEKTRISCHE FAHRRAD-LAMPEN FUER HOLLAND

Export cartel for electric bicycle lamps for Holland.

Members include:

Lohmann Werke AG, Bielefeld	RM	450,000

DEUTSCHE FERNKABEL GmbH — Berlin-Charlottenburg

Syndicate for tele-dynamic cables.

Members include:

Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Frankfurt/M.(Metallgesellschaft)	RM	20,575,000

WIRTSCHAFTSSTELLE DER FABRIKANTEN VON FERNSPRECHAPPARATEN UND NEBEN-STELLENANLAGEN, e. V.

Control agency of manufacturers of telephone apparatus.

Members include:

Telephonfabrik Berliner AG, Berlin-Schoeneberg. (Standard Elek.)	RM	990,000
Siemens & Halske AG, Berlin	RM	157,091,000

VEREINIGUNG VON GRUBENLAMPENHERSTELLERN — Duesseldorf

Cartel of manufacturers of miners' lamps.

Members include:

Dominitwerke AG, Berlin. (Quandt)	RM	3,000,000